New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

GRAND K. N. DEMONSTRATION.

Samuel Seen in Broad Daylight.

20,000 AMERICANS IN THE PARK.

THE PLATFORM ENDORSED.

Speeches of Gov. [illegible], Hopkins, ex-Gov. Brown, A. J. Donnelson, Mallory, L. C. Levin, &c.

There was a grand turn-out in the Park yesterday—a prodigious gathering. And it was essentially an American gathering. If there were any Irish present—and there were—they did not make public their rich brogue. If there were any Germans—and there were hosts of them—they kept closed mouths and spoke especially no language but the English. So far as the spectator could discern, it was altogether an American meeting. And it sounded like one. The band played Yankee airs. The banners looked like Yankee banners. The speakers spoke [illegible] against the Pope and John Hughes, and called the name of the Emerald Isle [illegible]. The great American throat [illegible] unchecked free speech—without humming or hawing, or any apologies.

There were several thousands on the ground by 5 o'clock—the appointed hour for meeting—but the sun was right in the eyes of the people for full an hour, and those who were not in earnest and anxious to hear, would have faced such a burning sun. But after sunset and evening had set in—then the crowd thickened—and all the open space in front of the Hall and the steps of that building, and all the windows were black with people—some 20,000, perhaps, in all. The feeling of the meeting rose correspondingly. At 5 o'clock a cheer was only given out of a sense of duty. At six, it was a [illegible]; at seven, it was the [illegible] in the world, and at 8 o'clock it was a good deal of a job to keep everybody from hurrahing.

A row had been talked of during the day. The police reporters were on hand in full force, looking for long chapters of [illegible]—but they were sadly disappointed—not "a item" turned up. In the first place, everybody was in good humor, and didn't want to disturb anybody else; and, in the second place, if anybody had come to disturb, he couldn't have got in. There wasn't room for rowdies—so it was as quiet as one of the Churches before which our Mayor has stationed a couple of policemen.

Over the large platform erected in front of the City Hall steps were displayed several American flags. Four white muslin banners, stationed one on each side of the platform, read as follows. On one:

"AMERICANS TO RULE AMERICA
IN THE NORTH IN THE SOUTH,
IN THE EAST IN THE WEST,
OUR COUNTRY."

On another the following classical inscription:

SAM IS ALIVE AND KICKING.

The third was designed as a tit-bit for the Jesuit-fearing and ultra-Protestant portion of the assembly. It was:

THE BIBLE A GOOD SCHOOL BOOK.

The purpose of the fourth was to excite the enthusiasm of the Union-savers. It read,

AMERICANS NATIONAL NOT SECTIONAL.

But all these would have failed to arouse Young America, had not a piece of artillery, procured for the occasion and under the superintendence of a gentleman who wore a military cap of an imported style, begun at [illegible] o'clock to send out most loudly that "Sam" was in the Park and disposed to show himself at full length. This started the unsuspecting and drew together such Americans as desired to rule America in considerable numbers. The firing continued at intervals of thirty seconds until thirty-two cartridges had been wasted, and still the scene was rather one of solemnity than otherwise. It was stated that the thirty-two guns were for the thirty-two States of the Union. Up to the moment of that announcement few suspected that there were so many States. But one at our elbow on being asked how many States we did number, counted up, on his fingers, and with the addition of Kansas, made it out—by including Kansas.

The firing was followed up by music from a brass band which had ascended the platform. The band played well, still the enthusiasm was not tumultuous. The crowd had increased to about four thousand—among whom were about a score of ladies.

The next prominent feature of the occasion was a young man exhibiting a rosary in front of the stand. He was quite emphatic in his explanation of the manner of using the article, and it was manifestly edifying to the listeners. The "Blue man" next appeared with a large placard on his breast and in his hand an open pamphlet, displaying on opposite pages John and Senator Brooks trying to look each other out of countenance.

The crowd gradually increased, and when about 6,000 persons had congregated, JAMES W. BARKER appeared on the stand, accompanied by several of the speakers for the occasion. But not a cheer was heard nor an enlivening note. The band ceased its strains. The cannon had ceased to thunder—not because cartridges were wanting, but because there were no more States. At this stage of the solemn proceedings,

ISAAC J. OLIVER appeared on the stand, and stated that he presumed they all knew the object for which they were assembled. [The people acted as if they were Know-Nothings upon that subject.] Mr. OLIVER then stated his object in rising, which was to nominate JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., for President of the meeting.

No cheering followed this announcement, and Mr. OLIVER calling for a second, got a score of them. He [illegible]. Mr. BARKER secured a pretty fair vote. The people ratified the nomination with three moderate cheers. A Vice President from each of the twenty-two Wards in the City was then voted for, and after which three Secretaries were elected.

Mr. OLIVER then introduced to the assemblage the President, JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., who, after waiting a moment for cheers and failing to get them, proceeded to address the assemblage.

SPEECH OF JAMES W. BARKER, ESQ.

Mr. BARKER said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling me to preside upon this interesting occasion. You are assembled as a body of Americans, whose sympathetic devotion to the institutions of your country is paramount to all other considerations; to exchange views upon the general principles of the American party, which has so suddenly sprung into life, and the inevitable destiny of which is to control the legislation and administration of American laws.

The American Order of the United States have just closed a very important session, and having by unanimous consent drawn the veil which has hitherto concealed its acts, has presented to the people of the whole Union a platform of principles, which in the judgment of the Convention was deemed ample for the entire National conservative body of the American Party, without regard to geographical distinctions, or reference to local institutions, under a full conviction that the Constitution of the United States was and ever should be regarded as the basis of all legislation. I will merely say, with regard to the platform adopted, that the delegates from the State of New-York voted unanimously in its favor, and I doubt not that upon this occasion that platform will be ratified. I will say further, that Mr. WILSON, from Massachusetts, stated that on the arrival of the delegates to this City from the National Council, we would find our political graves dug, and he pictured the funeral car as it would pass by. I presume he would like to have been the driver. But I am glad that, instead of finding my political grave on this occasion, I find myself still above ground, still alive; and you are witnesses that I am able to speak for myself as an American. I will not occupy your time with any elaborate remarks, as there are a number of distinguished gentlemen present from various sections of the country, who are more capable to entertain and interest than myself. You will next listen to the platform of principles which was adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia—in that very Convention in which every State and Territory in this glorious Union was represented, and, with but few exceptions, we find that it was found to be the very thing we needed to ensure peace and quietude upon every other subject and every other [illegible] at the present time, and to ensure that Americans shall rule America. [Cheers, but not over hearty.]

Mr. LOVELL then read the majority platform adopting the Pro-Slavery branch of the National Council.

It was moved and seconded that the platform be adopted.

Aye, shouted some thousand people or so. President BARKER, imprudently called for the negative vote, and in response there was a rousing "No"—some 500 [illegible] at least given.

A VOICE—I move that the resolutions be put to vote separately.

Mr. BARKER (sternly)—We shall organize four stands for public speaking. At the first, ISAAC J. OLIVER will preside; at the second, ROBERT BEATTIE, Jr.; at the third FREDERICK S. WAGNER, and at the fourth, name not understood.

Mr. OLIVER then announced that the Continentals were coming, and that he desired the crowd to open, in order that they might pass through.

Mr. BARKER—I hope there will be no disturbance.

[Advice entirely superfluous—no signs of any disturbance yet. People looked around and said they would like to see any disturbance.]

Those who do not like the sentiments uttered, are at liberty to leave at any moment. I authorize every one of you [illegible], and authorize you to keep order. We have some thirty or forty speakers present.

A VOICE—Heaven spare us from their inflictions.

The Continentals at this approached, preceded by DODWORTH's Band, in accordance with ISAAC OLIVER's request, they were loudly cheered. Enthusiasm ran high at this point, and forthwith President BARKER announced as the first speaker, Gov. NEILL S. BROWN, of Tennessee. Gov. BROWN appeared on the stand.

GOV. BROWN'S SPEECH.

He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In looking over this vast assemblage I utterly despair of being able to address you in a manner befitting the occasion and the topics belonging to it. We are here as a band of brothers gathered from different sections of the Union—from different ranks—former alliances with which we have heretofore acted—from one or the other of the former existing organizations of the country. I, in common with the rest of you, have had my ancient alliances. Some of you have followed the banner of the old Democratic party, others of the Whig party. It has been my fortune to act with the latter. But it is said a report is currently circulated that both of these parties are dead. [Good.] Now, I never contemplate death in any form without emotion and seriousness; and I cannot pass an event of this kind without paying my passing respect to the memory of the departed—if it be that they are dead. To those with whom I have acted as a party I may drop a tear; and the antagonist party, which has always commanded my respect, and has often inspired me with terrors, its memory I will treat with profound respect.

A VOICE—What party is that?

Mr. BROWN—The Democratic party. Both these parties have performed their mission, in all human probability, and each in its turn has done service to the country. A country like ours must have its political combinations. Each is a check upon the other. I have no confidence, for one, in the perpetual success of any party, however it may be organized, because of the great fact that all parties partake more or less of the frailty of their human origin. The administration of this Government—or perhaps I ought to ask pardon for using the term—the concern at Washington (laughter) that has in its keeping the executive power of this nation, seems for some time to have got out of employment. Its chief business now seems to be to decapitate all over the country such office-holders as have the boldness to attach themselves to this allegiance, and to follow the flag of the redoubtable "Sam." But I tell you that it is the most destructive way of decreasing the number of its enemies that I can imagine; for every head that rolls under the guillotine has the faculty of multiplication, and brings back with it a host of recruits, that swell up this interminable line that reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fellow-citizens, the American party has been a political necessity. I never saw Sam personally, physically, but I am one of those who do not believe that Sam is a disembodied spirit. It would be impossible for any creature to possess so large a family as he does, and to go on increasing, litter after litter, without possessing a veritable existence. If I may be allowed to speculate on Sam, I would say that he is the babe of 1776. [Laughter and cheers.] He has been nursed by men of the East in the days of his infancy, and we men of the West—we shepherds of the plain, have seen the light that hangs over his destinies, and we have come up here not to worship—for that would be profanity—but to show you our common sympathy with the glorious cause with which the name is emblematical.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FRENCHMAN—Vive l'Amerique.

GOV. BROWN.—Now, fellow-citizens, this movement, for it is more dignified than a party, seeks to have Americans govern America. [The man with the Rosary here threw that article on the stand with a request that it should be placed on the top of the banner. The gentleman with the banner did not like the idea, and consequently threw it back to the owner.] Yes, fellow-citizens, Americans shall govern America. Have I such a right to govern my own household? I have a right to govern, because it is mine. From this figure of domestic life, the people of this country—those "to the manor born"—can see that they have a right to rule and govern. And this time, of all others, is most propitious for this great work of reform, when the whole Eastern Continent is in a blaze of conflagration and her population, her paupers, her criminals are being landed in our country by their hundred thousands. We are called upon to take such steps within the Constitution of our Country to prevent the accumulation of this evil, and to say that no foreigner shall be naturalized until he has been here a long term of time. [Cheers.] Can the foreigners complain because the administration is placed in safer hands—in the hands of natives—and not in the hands of foreigners who know nothing about our institutions. We are asked "Why are you making such a fuss about this thing? The Irish have not got you. There is no danger of the Dutch." This may be true. But I tell you that you have to fight this battle for future generations. [The Rosary man here threw up his rosary into the air crying out, "Look at the evidence of ignorance."] But, fellow-citizens, the object of this great movement is to harmonize this country. It is not to be disguised that there has been much agitation in the North and in the South upon a sectional question, and there are men in this country who are fanning this agitation, who for years have been endeavoring to make you believe that we Southerners are not so good as we might be; and we have had, too, some men who have tried the same game upon us. This movement endeavors to make a reconciliation, to calm the troubled waters, and bring peace between the brethren of this great Confederacy. I have great faith in this Union of States. Are you going to talk about disunion? [Voices, "No, No."] I believe the chain—I might call it the wire—that binds these two nations together is destined to last a very long time; but, gentlemen, there is great danger of its becoming a little rusty, so that the electricity of fraternal affection will not pass across it. We want to rub the rust off so that it may pass easily and naturally from the North to the South, and from the South to the North. Why, are we not brethren? I see in your faces that you are kin to your Southern brethren. We all come from a common stock.

But allow me to say, that although this Union is strong, yet, like every other work of man, it may be destroyed. It can be destroyed by destroying the affection one section bears to another. If then we wish to harmonize these two sections, we must say "Down with this spirit of agitation." "Peace—peace to this mighty Republic." Governor BROWN then paid a compliment to the State of New-York; he said that she owed her prosperity and success to the Union, and in view of these facts, he hoped to see New-York united upon these great cardinal American points in a solid column, and send its voice to meet to make their hearts glad. The remaining portion of the speech had reference to the Union, and the necessity of its preservation. It contained, also, a fling at Popery, and said that the offices of the Government should not be given to men who acknowledged a superior allegiance to a Pope or Bishop.

Mr. BARKER next introduced E. B. BARTLETT, Esq., of Kentucky, the President of the National Council, as the next speaker.

MR. BARTLETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. BARTLETT said:

MY COUNTRYMEN: I came not among you to make a speech, but to see the uprising of the great American heart upon this great American question. [Cheers.] I witness it here in the great City of New-York, the Empire City of the Empire State. It is evident to every mind and every people that some one must rule this great country of ours.

A VOICE—None but Americans.

Mr. BARTLETT—Yes, none but Americans can rule this great country, that God and our fathers gave to us. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it is impossible for a man to speak when his heart is overflowing—gushing out. [Good, good.] Yes, fellow-citizens, this country was handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers, who fought and drove off the tyrants, and transmitted to us this glorious country, with her free institutions; and shall we not transmit them to our children unimpaired? [Yes.] In the remaining portion of Mr. BARTLETT's speech, which was brief, he alluded to the effort made in the West to prevent the admission of the Bible into the schools; but the influence of Sam had prevailed. He pledged the West to act with New-York in its efforts to carry out the great principles of Americanism, and made an appeal to New-York men not to forget the value of the Union.

Mr. BARKER next introduced LEWIS C. LEVIN, of Pennsylvania. As Mr. LEVIN took the stand, the Rosary man made the startling announcement that he was at his, (LEVIN's,) battle in 1844.

Mr. LEVIN made a speech of about twenty minutes duration, full of fine metaphors, and for the most part, on the stereotyped topic—the Union. In speaking of the recent Council in Philadelphia, he said that it was emphatically a national Council, and it presented a national platform in strict accordance with the letter of the Constitution, wherein private interests and public weal were so nicely and equitably adjusted that an all-pervading [illegible] be exercised and implicitly obeyed throughout the whole empire. He spoke of the boys of 1844 as being those who watched the cradle of Sam in his infancy. He said that some of the men of Massachusetts, under the dictation of a certain Irish Bishop, had sent their emissaries to endeavor to do what they could to [illegible] the glorious white American flag of "Sam." They determined to carry him to Cleveland, Ohio, to have his glorious name changed from "Sam" to "SEWARD." But a plot was discovered and foiled. The conspirators in their very act were held up too in Pennsylvania, as they held them up here, to the public scorn and execration; and "Sam," instead of being disfigured, now stood boldly upon the American platform—the stars and stripes floated over his head—he stood like a giant refreshed by sleep. After a few additional flings at Mr. SEWARD, Mr. LEVIN closed his remarks.

Hon. ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON, of Tennessee, was next introduced amid some calls for PIKE and RAYNOR. He was greeted with applause. He said he could not do more than thank them for the kind manner in which he was received by them. But he had so bad a cold that he could not hope to make himself heard. He came here, however, with some of his ideas prepared, [illegible] from his inability to speak, he would hand over which, reporters [illegible].

There was much disappointment manifested when it was found that Mr. DONALDSON could not speak, because he was known as "Gen. JACKSON's best friend." His speech (that would have been) reads well. But we [illegible] was sore, and we have only room for the concluding sentence of it: "Let our motto then be, 'Our Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved.' Americans shall rule America."

Judge HOPKINS, of Alabama, regretted that his voice was too feeble to enable him to be heard at any great distance. It was the object, however, of the American party, he said, to enforce the rule adopted by all other countries in the management of their affairs—viz.: to be ruled by none but their native inhabitants. Some of our greatest statesmen saw, long ago, that influence of foreigners in the election of public officers—even in the election of President—was such as to be productive of serious public abuses. The people had now determined, however, to vote hereafter for no foreign candidate for office, whether that foreigner be Protestant or Catholic, Jew, Gentile or Mahometan. [Applause.]

This would not deprive the foreigner of any right given him by the laws of the land. The Constitution does not compel any voter to vote for any particular man or men eligible for office than any other man. That depended on the majority of the voters of those whose votes were sought. How happened it that a case seemingly ever occurred in a Democratic district of a Whig officer being elected, and vice versa of a Whig district? So Americans would not give their votes for foreigners when they came forward to seek the popular suffrages. He did not wish to see the naturalization laws repealed. If Congress never had passed naturalization laws, the States would have had it in their power to do so. And if the naturalization laws were abolished by Congress, the States would legislate for themselves and the rule throughout the Union would no longer be uniform. But the plan would be to let the laws be modified, and have the term of probation extended to 21 years. [Applause.] He had no doubt that this feeling of opposition to foreigners had been greatly increased by the present Administration, which had appointed four or five foreign Ministers and Ambassadors to the exclusion of native born men, who could do the work as well, if not much better. The American party would endeavor to prevent the recurrence of this by refusing to lend their support in putting such men at the head of affairs. The speaker then alluded to the split in the Convention at Philadelphia, and characterized the conduct of the seceding party as inconsistent with their own professed principles. The Senator from Massachusetts declared it to be his purpose, as soon as his party had the power in their hands, to prohibit Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to hinder the admission of any territory as a State, unless Slavery were prohibited in it. That party paid no regard to the interpretation put on the Constitution by Congress, and claimed that every man, foreigner or native born, might do that which the President of the United States could not do. It was claimed by HENRY WILSON and his party, that the people of Massachusetts might defy any law till its constitutionality was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. He (the speaker) was heartily glad that men holding such views had openly seceded from the Convention. The dissolution of the Union, however, that was so confidently predicted by HENRY WILSON, in the event of his demands not being acceded to, would never take place. The small republics that had once existed over Italy were unable to maintain their individual independence, and in course of time, being weakened by their continual strifes, they came under the despotic power of one man. So it would be with this great country in the event of a disunion; but such an event was so unnatural that no fears need be entertained of its occurrence. The way to settle the difficulties arising out of the Missouri Compromise was to have its constitutionality decided by the courts; but even in the event of a repeal, the territories would be left in the same position as before. The passage of the Nebraska bill was brought about by Northern men; and Southern men, as a matter of course, accepted it, though some of them doubted its constitutionality. He never could see how Congress had power to prohibit slavery on one side of a particular line of latitude, and allow it on the other.

A VOICE—Let the niggers look out for themselves, and not divide our party. [Applause and cries of "That's it."]

The speaker continued by asserting that Congress had no business to interfere with the subject of Slavery. Kentucky and Tennessee, though possessing Slavery as territories, were admitted as States without opposition. When Louisiana was ceded it was provided that the property of the inhabitants of the ceded country should be protected. But most of the property of the people of those States which came into the Union by cession was slaves, and therefore entitled to that protection. An act for the government of Missouri as a territory had been passed without opposition to the Slavery then and there existing. These precedents showed what was the understanding of the Constitution in the early Congresses. Thirty years afterwards, however, the Missouri restrictionists raised the question that had now so long been agitating the country, and enkindled a public animosity which, the longer it was perpetuated, grew the more bitter and injurious, dividing the country into two hostile parties.

A VOICE—If the South sticks to us we will stick to the South.

That, the speaker pursued, was what they had come here for. They wanted to unite all sections of the country on this broad American platform. [Loud applause, amid which the speaker sat down.]

The cries for RAYNOR and PIKE were renewed, but unsuccessfully.

Hon. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of South Carolina, was presented by the President amid cheers. He said he did not intend to speak so much of their platform in the way of argument, as of men and things. He proposed to speak as a young man to young men; and he rejoiced to see so many young men, representatives of young America, around him. South Carolina, or he might rather say Charleston, was in the hands of the American party—[cries of "good"]—and they hoped to carry South Carolina upon that platform, as it might also be hoped that they, in New-York, would carry New-York under this second declaration of American Independence.

A VOICE—We'll do it or die. [Laughter and applause.]

He asked leave to say a word of the New-York delegation, in regard to whose course he felt proud that he could testify in their behalf, and vindicate them from all aspersion. It had been said that the New-York delegation played into the hands of the South; that they bid for Southern influence. That was a mistake. The New-York delegation would have been satisfied with the simple principle of non-intervention with Slavery [cries of "Hear; that's so."] The New-York delegation proposed that Slavery should not be spoken of, either in the Order or out of it, and many of the Southern men were inclined to take the same position. But when a test vote was brought up in the Committee on that very point, they found that the Anti-Slavery men from New-England turned round and voted it down in their faces. What then was the result? New-York found that she would have to choose between Americanism Nationalized, and Americanism Abolitionized. [Cheers.] She choose Nationalism, and she stood with the South upon that platform. [Renewed cheers.] HENRY WILSON and his coherts came there, and told them their purpose was, through means of the strong arm of Sam, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; to prohibit the Slave-trade between States, and to keep all Territories out whose people, exercising their sovereign capacity, might see fit to adopt Slavery. If Sam was to be used for any of these purposes, what would be the result? This great American Order would be Abolitionized, and the cause sacrificed.

A VOICE—Anti-slavery and Abolition, let them travel the narrow path! [Laughter.]

The speaker continued: That was just what he himself said. Such had been the distraction, such the excitement, such the bitter feelings aroused by that Anti-slavery element, that, unless thrust into the background and dark abyss of eternity, it would inevitably produce such a result. Then the delegates from New York came up, and with the men from the South, insisted that slavery should stand where the Constitution put it. They felt that the future of America was wrapped up in the cause of Sam, that mythical impersonation of American greatness. He stood firm on the platform which they developed, which was first, Americanism; second, preservation of the Union; third, the destruction and crushing of the fell spirit of Abolitionism.

Americanism was important, first, in its political effects and relations; second, in its industrial and social relations; and, third, in its religious relations. Sam proposed, that hereafter, we should have America ruled by Americans, and not by foreign Statesmen, bred under foreign influences. For who so well understand the institutions of a country as those born in it, and reared up under them? We want no more [illegible] Consuls, alien Ministers, alien voters, or alien office-holders.

A VOICE—"That's so." We want no more foreign [illegible] in this country.

And in regard to the industrial relations of the question, he would ask if American laborers wished to be [illegible] by hordes of foreign competitors, debased socially, intellectually, and politically? Neither did we want to see the [illegible] of Rome any longer in this country. "Sam" did not mean to strike at Catholics as Christians, but at a Papal Church, under the government of a Jesuitical priesthood, whose object was to promote Catholicism, regardless of any doctrine. Protestantism left every man free to be guided by his own conscience. It gave religious freedom, freedom of action, and freedom of speech and discussion.

A VOICE—Their priests don't tell them to vote at the ballot-box.

The Speaker said, exactly; he had alluded to that, but did not put his allusion in such strong terms; he [illegible].

We wished, he said, to oppose the political [illegible] influence of that dominating church whose centre was placed in a country that had no sympathy with the prosperity of our people, nor any [illegible] with ours in [illegible] of institutions and forms of Government. [illegible] the great [illegible] of political liberty, industrial liberty and religious liberty. [Applause.] There was a second great [illegible], which they would not fail to [illegible].

The South asked the Northern and the Middle States to cooperate with her in suppressing Abolitionism, and she would join with them heart and hand in maintaining that platform which was equally dear to them all. The South came here to know what Sam was to know whether she was safe with him—to know whether she could prosper under him. She had found out that she was safe with him, that she could prosper with him; [illegible].

A VOICE—The South can depend upon him.

Brethren of New-York, he said, in conclusion, permit me, as I feel exhausted, briefly to say; stand by your delegates, and stand by Sam; and if you do fifteen Southern States will wheel into line and stand by you! [Tremendous cheering.]

A [illegible] called for three cheers for the speaker, which were given with prompt enthusiasm.

Hon. Mr. BURWELL, of Virginia, was the next speaker introduced. He bore to them the unconquerable determination of Virginia to stand firm on that platform which the noble and gallant delegation from New-York had sustained. Virginia asked that platform because it was just, and because it carried peace to this Union. That platform did not affirm the opinions of Virginia or of Massachusetts. It left the law where the voice of the people left it, and it bound them to the law.

If such a platform had been given to Virginia two months before the election there, she would not now have been abject, degraded, or unable to aid the Union, but standing up free, proud, and erect, maintaining the great principles of the country, with the same zeal and power with which she had contributed to establish them in the times of the Revolution. He spoke of the identity of interest and feeling between New-York and Virginia, and concluded by expressing the hope that [illegible] would never be forgotten. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. W. E. PILCHER, of Kentucky, was received with renewed cheers. He declared that the first emotion of the human heart was that which yearned towards father, mother, brother, wife, home and native land. Influenced by that emotion, they met there as Americans with American sympathies, American hearts, American objects, and American impulses, united, to promote the great designs with which Providence had inspired them.

Upon the ruins of the old political parties had sprung up this new party, whose purpose was to aid and produce the development of the American principle of free government, free thought and personal responsibility.

Mr. PILCHER referred in terms of warm eulogium to the New-York delegation and declared that better men were to be found in Massachusetts and the North than HENRY WILSON or his clique. He dwelt at great length, and with much force, on the various associations involved in or affected by the principles of the Know-Nothing party; attacked Catholicity and Protestantism as two systems, one of which repressed and the other favored liberal ideas and free institutions, [illegible] the foreigners or Catholics should be admitted to the enjoyment of political privileges equally with those born on the soil, and spoke warmly in favor of the Union. Glory be to God in the highest, he said, and [illegible] Sam [illegible] speaking to them in thunder tones. There was to be no concealment of their principles. [illegible] I am coming, and I will prevail [illegible] the people, and all my [illegible] my own when I come to my kingdom and power in this land." And when Sam should come to make up his jewels [illegible] the grand turn-out in November, 1856, wouldn't he get the City of New-York as one of his brightest and most glorious gems. [Loud applause.]

Col. W. W. MCCALL, of Florida, was the next speaker. He made a somewhat protracted address, which was interspersed with a variety of humorous anecdotes, for repeating which he apologized, having told them several times before. He also related a number of personal incidents and family reminiscences—such, for instance, as the fact that his father was a gentleman, who had such a reverence for American institutions that he never held any office in this country, save that of deacon in a Presbyterian Church—but succeeded, notwithstanding, in amassing a fortune, which he (the gallant Colonel) lost no time in spending as soon as it came into his hands. He took strong ground against the foreigners; dealt with the Catholic question in a spirit of strong hostility; made a series of flings, en passant, at the Massachusetts clergymen, and congratulated himself on holding quite an independent position in regard to both parties. The Administration came in for its share of criticism. President PIERCE he thought to be an honest fellow, but he was under the influence of a kitchen Cabinet that would carry this country to h—l if they thought they could make a good gain of it. He concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. OLIVER then came forward and announced that the speeches being now over, the meeting would form into a procession—the longest, the broadest and the loudest procession that ever was formed in the Empire City. He would further move that they give old Tammany Hall the strongest haul next Fall she had ever had in the Empire State.

He demanded a variety of expressions of popular approval and endorsement of the men and measures of the party, which were heartily responded to, and wound up by stating the proposed line of march to be up Chatham-street to East-Broadway, through East-Broadway to Rutgers-street, down Rutgers-street to Monroe-street, and past Brother BARKER's; then up Jefferson-street to Grand-street, through Grand-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Bond-street, through Bond-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park.

The Band then took its place in front, the gentlemen with the banners, arranged themselves next in the line, and after the crowd had partially complied with the suggested arrangement, by forming into an irregular line, eight or ten men deep, the procession started. During the process of this main meeting, others were going on in various parts of the Park.

AT THE EAST STAND.

Meanwhile the meetings at the side stands were progressing—each one the centre of an interested crowd. The platforms whence Sam was talking aside were extemporised out of Express wagons. Into each had clambered a President—a reporter sitting astride a seat and a speaker mounted upon another seat. At the stand on City Hall-place side—

MR. HOUGHTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. H. HOUGHTON, from North Carolina, observed that he came there to small no man's opinion. The platform he advocated was not sectional. The impression in the North about the Nebraska Act, had been extremely erroneous; the pledge made both by Democrats and Whigs to silence had been most shamefully broken, and that assertion he would make as freely in the South as here. The doctrine of 1852 was the Compromise of 1850, and he who opposed it was truly sectional. North Carolina did not bring that agitation about again—she was free from that charge. We say now that we want quiet, and that no man has an interest in agitation, except for the basest and most selfish of purposes—for the sake of place and power. We say in the South, we don't want to trample on you—do not, then, trample upon us. We do not think the South is likely to be benefited by the extension of Slavery. But we do say that the finger of Omnipotence has marked out where the slave shall be, and where the slave shall go. We in the South have no political interests to be promoted by its extension, but we have a right to say, you shall not interfere with us—we are interested in your prosperity and the Union, and nothing but the perpetuity of that Union can insure the increase of that prosperity—send to us, exchange with us not a sectional but a national sentiment, that looks to no North, no South, but talks of equal protection to all. The Constitution framed by the common consent of our forefathers may be likened to the waters of your own Croton Aqueduct; and justly would you complain if its health-giving stream were doled out in sectional partiality. The speaker contended that no other platform could have wisely been adopted. It is the boast of patriotism that men will compromise individual sentiment for the sake of acting upon great public issues in concert. Had the resolution been less definite, they might have had the two-faced susceptibility of a doubtful and double construction. Had we said less it might have been read one way in the South and very differently in the North. It was their object to deceive no man,—nor to be deceived by any set of men. Know-Nothingism is in its infancy, and infancy is another word for purity—it has thrown off the shackles of the old defunct Democratic and Whig parties. Our principles are intelligible and unmistakable, and it is the spirit of the great American heart to do right. We have nominated this [illegible] to National Council, but it still needs your endorsement, and to you, as a public Jury, we make our final appeal. Throw aside sectional feelings,—unite with us in one common platform, and you are safe. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. S. V. R. MALLORY.

Hon. S. V. R. MALLORY, of Western New-York, said he came from a rural district, and though not altogether unaccustomed to public speaking, he [illegible]. He knew that in less than twenty-five years every child in the Union would be in possession of every word uttered here to-day. However, though there were circumstances that might unnerve a man, he took courage from the thought that he came to talk with them about common principles and [illegible] system of their country. He felt convinced that his reasoning would not fall upon unwilling or inattentive ears. He avowed himself but a novice in this American movement. To estimate it rightly we must go back to investigate this commotion. Fourscore years ago, when the first great contest American blood was spilled, we were then only three millions of people—now we are twenty-five millions; then, there were few who had not been born here—now, [illegible] the olive branch of peace and friendship [illegible]. Once they came to escape the tyranny of European despotism, bringing with them their property, their industry, their productive skill. There are the same despots now, but they pass laws, the effect of which is to keep the best and worthiest part of their population at home, while they send us shoals of paupers and criminals. They come, appealing to our sympathies—we build almshouses for them, which become rapidly filled; next, driven to crime, they fill our jails; and if, after this, their position is less criminal, it is scarcely less degraded; the moment they are out of prison they become the tools of political demagogues. He blushed to say it, the tools of American demagogues, and after all the poor creatures were more sinned against than sinning. Here, then, is one mode of explanation of the formation of the great American party, as a thing created by necessity out of the circumstances of the case. These ignorant, illiterate, and he might add, unoffending people, are taught to ask next for political privileges. He was not here to denounce Catholics as such, but while he was in favor of the largest liberty, he would not tolerate a man who would acknowledge either a higher civil, or any supreme ecclesiastical power dangerous to civil liberty. He would say to such a one, it is not because you confess your sins to a priest instead of to God, but because you do not give all you are, and should be, to the Government under which you live. Know-Nothingism, he contended, is not proscriptive. He would proscribe proscription, and it was because the Catholic Church was itself proscription that he did not incur the uncharitableness of proscribing that form of ecclesiastical government and polity. If, said he, you allow it to triumph here, the same results will follow as have occurred in Europe; read the history of the past, and find there a justification of these denunciations.

He contended that as tax-payers, Americans ought to fraternize with the movement. Who support, said he, the paupers at Randall's Island, Blackwell's Island, and similar places? It would be truly kind and proper to prevent those ignorant paupers from voting until by sufficient residence they had acquired the necessary education and intelligence to guard them against the machinations of paltry political demagogues and wicked and selfish priests. He regretted that truth compelled him to condemn the man who, fresh from the [illegible] of his Ireland, victorious spoke of those as "his dear Catholic fellow-countrymen," and told of their "rich Irish brogue," the candidate of the other party outbidding him for the Irish vote. Was there not a bargain made by which FRANK PIERCE got the Catholic vote "en masse?" Why, the Catholics were sold body and soul, every man of them, by their priests, in this manner—for a paltry office, by a promise [illegible] of being [illegible] a policeman." But when they had been used the promise was conveniently forgotten.

The speaker next alluded to the advantages of free schools, which were to be common to all without distinction of creed or party, and free from all sectional influence, as one of the things contemplated by the movement. [illegible] votes. As to the negroes, he would do them no injustice; he could not undo the great wrong that had been committed, but he would not add to that wrong. He [illegible] the North [illegible] responsible for slavery in the South; it could do no good [illegible]. Every fresh outburst of this agitation [illegible] of New-York. He had never been a slave holder, but he had relatives and friends in slave holding States who were near and dear to him, [illegible] why, least of all, should he be required to [illegible] those difficulties? Did the people of New-York wish to sever their connection with the Southern whites? [illegible] "Am I not a man and a brother?"

A VOICE—New-York is all right—we have sadly too many darkies here already.

WHY MR. OLIVER IS DOWN ON SEWARD.

Mr. OLIVER, of New-York, said it had been charged upon the American party that they were opposed to SEWARD because he was a Free-Soiler. Now that was entirely false. The antipathy arose from this, that SEWARD is thoroughly anti-American.

Mr. BARTLETT then introduced to the meeting

W. H. MOSS, Esq., of Alabama. He said he would stand by the men of New-York, and if he were asked what the people of the South were going to do in reference to the slaves, he thought he should be justified in answering that question by putting another, namely, whether that was a proper or a decent question, or anybody's business but their own. How much had this dangerous, insane, foolish agitation already cost the country? When a man covets office, the first thing he begins to do, is to agitate this slave question. Keep your hands off, said he, and we will be faithful brothers. The agitators are working the niggers of the South to make for themselves $5 per day, they love the slave, but truly they love themselves better, and their country least of all.

Mr. WILMOT, of Maryland, followed in the same strain. The light was failing, but the enthusiasm of the assembly grew more and more unbounded.

ON THE STEPS.

During the time these gentlemen were speaking, Messrs. MCINTYRE and SCOTT, of Tennessee, and Mr. WM. POLLOCK, of Baltimore, and subsequently Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, addressed the crowd from the Southeast corner of the steps leading up to the portico of the City Hall. We, of course, could not hear, but judging from the frequent bursts of applause, we fancy Mr. POLLOCK made some happy hits, and that the free and enlightened citizens had a good time of it.

THE WEST WAGON.

For some ten minutes after the West Wagon was drawn up and mounted, there was but a thin circle of listeners to the enterprising gentleman who superintended the enthusiasm in that quarter. We could not learn his name, but we guessed it. He wore a linen coat over his black one, enjoyed a flow of fine long hair and an unbearded chin. His white cravat operated against him for a while, but when he got a good start on, that was forgotten. He requested all in favor of the platform to say Aye, and the thin circle said aye in a thin voice. "If any don't approve of it," said he, "say No." "No," shouted a mixed mass outside of the thin circle.

"One man," said the speaker, "says No—and he is a boy. He is nothing but a boy, and a friend to BILL SEWARD or the Devil, at that. I'll bet my hat on the truth of it." This joke was taken standing and in silence, at the time, but afterwards when the Speaker put his hat on and the people saw what a "shocking bad" one it was, they laughed outright at the memory of what he had said.

The speaker preceded: "Before this platform I stand"—

A VOICE—"Better take off your coat, old fellow."

"And," the speaker said, "whoever stands upon it, Whig or Democrat"—

"I'm a Democrat," cried an urchin, "hooray!"

"Where is SQUIERS?" asked the speaker in distress. Then turning suddenly and discovering behind him Gen. LLOYD, he immediately introduced that gentleman.

GENERAL LLOYD'S SPEECH.

The General came to hear, he said, but the Constitutions of the country had been assailed, and it was time to stand up and defend them. Years ago he presided in the Park over 30,000 Native Americans, when JAMES HARPER was elected Mayor. This occasion made him think of that time. He didn't care for Slavery—he was ready to bury all terms.

"That's the talk"—"Go in, old fellow," said a score of voices in harmony.

The Speaker wound up suddenly with the following: "I can work, boys, but I swear I can't talk."

Mr. WILMOT, of Maryland, followed for at least half an hour. He is a jolly-looking man, and a mechanic. He talked of the Butler case, &c., quite acceptably.

THE EX-WOODSAWYER.

Several other speakers followed—more members of Congress, or such common-place men, until the President announced the Ex-Wood sawyer, Mr. HADDOCK, of Poughkeepsie, who proceeded with a speech that told upon the crowd with great effect. He gave them a joke about his game-leg; said he was sorry about the 3,000,000 slaves, but wouldn't give up the Union to save even 3,000,000 men; advised them to keep clear of wire-pulling; went in for Cuba and all South America, told about the eagle's dipping his wings in the Pacific and sprinkling all the nations, said the old American cow had been sleeping so long she did not know her own calf. An Irishman or a Dutchman might get hold and she didn't seem to know him from her own. But now she was [illegible] the rural districts, and by 1856 if a foreigner [illegible] she would kick him out of sight. And so the Ex-Woodsawyer ran on till the audience avowed that it was the best speech they had heard yet.

ANOTHER STILL—ALDERMAN BRIGGS.

Another meeting was in progress at the private entrance of the office of the Chief of Police. The wagon was embellished with banners and flags, and upon one of the high back wheels Alderman BRIGGS held [illegible]. Every body was rushing up to congratulate him upon Judge DALY's decision in his favor, and warning him to be ware of his shadow, BRADY, who had got him into the O'KEEFE trouble [illegible]. The Alderman was in good spirits [illegible]. The speeches made over his head were [illegible] by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, and Mr. CARROLL of South Carolina, making the longest one.

No disturbance of any kind took place except between two urchins of [illegible] years of age who had a regular set to. The Blue Man, the [illegible], and the peanut women were around and made a [illegible] of money. The newsboys, too, [illegible] of WASHINGTON's family.

PROCESSION, [illegible]

After the adjournment of the meetings [illegible] a procession, numbering many thousands, was formed, and, headed by ADKINS' band, proceeded through Chatham-street, East Broadway and Rutgers-street, [illegible] the house of JAMES W. BARKER, in Monroe-street. Mr. BARKER, in answer to a call, appeared and made a few remarks.

The procession then marched along to Broadway, and stopped in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, where they were addressed by Mr BARTLETT, the newly-elected President of the Order, and by ex-Governor BROWN, of Tennessee. They cheered lustily while passing the St. Nicholas, in honor of the delegates [illegible] returned to the Park again [illegible] again organized, by the appointment of Mr. LOVELL as Chairman. Messrs. MCCALL, MALLORY and LEVIN [illegible].

The Major was severe upon Horace Greeley, Abolitionists and [illegible], Spiritualists, [illegible] and said that if he had the power he would hang every one of them. He lauded New-York as the greatest State in the Union, and believed that it, united with Pennsylvania and the South, would carry the Union. He wanted all agitation on the Slavery question to cease, and the American party to unite on the great platform of opposition to Roman Catholics and foreigners.

Mr. MALLORY wanted to say something which he had forgotten to say in his first speech—namely, that HORACE GREELEY was crazy, and that if he (HORACE,) in his [illegible] came into the American party, he, (MALLORY,) would leave it.

Mr. LOVELL read the Philadelphia platform.

The audience cheered and groaned in the right places, save two or three individuals, who gave vigorous and audible expressions of their sympathy with the "Know-Somethings." Final adjournment took place at 11 o'clock.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Victorious.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The steamship *Orizaba* brings intelligence from Mexico to the 5th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

The papers which reach us announce successes of H. M. S. H. against the revolutionists.

At last accounts, it will be recollected, we left him *en route* from Morelia, towards Zamora, where it was said they had made great preparations to give battle to him. He had not been heard of for two or three days, it was not known at what point he was, and unfavorable reports were in circulation.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, news was received that the fugitives had been overtaken and routed. Lieut. Col. GRIMAREST, who conveyed the announcement and standards taken from them, was followed by more than 2,000 prisoners, raising vivats for SANTA ANNA and death-cries against the revolutionists. PUEBLITA's followers, it appears, most shamefully forsook him. Sixty of them, however, were left dead on the field. Three officers, ORDONEZ, PEREZ, and HUERRAS, who had pronounced with NEGRETE in giving up the place to the revolutionists in April, were taken prisoners, shot, and their bodies hung on trees by the roadside. Four of the prisoners, who had belonged to the band of BUENROSTRO, were shot the following morning. The city offered pecuniary assistance to SANTA ANNA, but he declined it, as not being in need of it. He returned for Morelia the following day, reaching it on the 21st. Gen. MARQUEZ was left in command of Zamora.

On the 23d, he left Morelia with 3,000 men for Patzcuaro, where he arrived the next day. On the 28th he left this for Ario, where, it is said, COMONFORT is posted with 2,500 men. Ario is situated in the mountains, about two leagues from [illegible]. The road is very bad, and can be traveled only on horseback, and the climate and locality very unhealthy.

The *Diario Oficial* reports that the band commanded by SANTOS DEGOLLADO has been routed. It endeavored, it appears, to penetrate into [illegible], the garrison of which, however, repulsed it. It then endeavored to make for Tacubaya, with Gen. TAVERA in pursuit. Other reports, were, however, that DEGOLLADO was advancing on Mexico. Gen. ZIREA was therefore sent from Tacubaya to meet him in front. The band then fled in the direction of Villa del Carbon, and ZIREA returned. Gen. TAVERA followed him through Tepoji, where they raised money and horses, as they had all along the road, and finally, on the 28th of May, he overtook them at Pitzayuca, and after a sanguinary fight of an hour and a half, completely routed them. The loss on either side is not given. It is stated in the *Universal* that at the first fire, a great number of the Government soldiers who pronounced at Zamora, commenced to cry in favor of SANTA ANNA, and to fire on the rebels themselves. Gen. TAVERA caused forty prisoners, whom he took, to be shot. At the latest dates from Gen. TAVERA, the 30th of May, he was at Zumpango. DEGOLLADO, with one hundred men, had been passing the Temoaya [illegible].

An official communication announces that on the 17th ult. a detachment of about fifty [illegible] pronunciados, headed by D. [illegible] DE VACA, entered Chapala, but committed no act of violence beyond raising $60, after which they left in the direction of Jocotepec.

In Piedra Gorda, Guanajuato, 90 bandits were [illegible] and routed by 40 inhabitants; four of them killed, some wounded, some taken prisoners, and some of the articles they had stolen were recovered from them.

A band of alleged revolutionists are said to have cruelly mutilated and killed ten of the inhabitants of Azcocoloya.

In Yucatan the troubles with the Indians continue, although successes over them are reported. Small-pox was raging at Campeachy. At Merida there was a scarcity of flour. Several places have been exempted from taxation in consequence of the *depressed state of affairs.*

Steamers, which the Government has purchased at St. Thomas and in England, were expected at Acapulco immediately, for the purpose of blockading and aiding in besieging the port.

The *Diario Oficial* denies that orders have been given from Washington to the Boundary Commission to suspend operations, because the United States Government was treating for the purchase of the Department of Sonora.

Señor Don JOSÉ RAFAEL JURUNZA, who was exiled in this city, has accepted the amnesty, and arrived at Puebla on the 14th ult. He was in a bad state of health.

The small-pox was prevailing in the city of Mexico.

A decree of the 27th of April accords Messrs. MOSSO BROTHERS the privilege of constructing a Railroad from Tampico to Mexico. The Company is to be formed within a year.

NEW-JERSEY.

An American Festival.

A great American Festival will be held at Commercial Hall this evening under the auspices of the Charter Oak Association, the proceeds of which will be used in furnishing the new room to be used by the Association, at the corner of Grove and South Fifth streets. This festival will be conducted upon the plan of the Strawberry Festivals, including vocal and instrumental music. Among the Speakers expected to be present, are Gov. PRICE, JACOB BROOKS, DANIEL ULLMANN, Ald. BRIGGS, ERASTUS BROOKS, STEPHEN R. WHITNEY, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Rev. Mr. WAKELEY, and Rev. Mr. INSKIP.

Floral Festival.

The ladies of the *First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. PATTON's)* in Hoboken, hold a Strawberry and Floral Festival this evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Vocal and instrumental music will be included in the entertainment.

☞ The New-York Horticultural Society will hold their June exhibition to-day, from 1 to 10 o'clock P. M., at the Clinton Hall in Astor-place. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq., will deliver an address before the Society in the evening.

☞ At the fire in Water-street, on Sunday afternoon, Officer WINES entered one of the burning buildings when it was freely blazing, and rescued an aged lady from imminent and certain death. Such conduct is highly meritorious.

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

Notes of a Week of Observation through the Wilderness of Northern New-York.

It may possibly be known, to one in a hundred of the readers of the Times, that within the State of New-York, and beginning within [illegible] of its capital, lies a tract of country larger than Connecticut, of as good soil as Western New-York, heavily covered with as good timber as can be found in the forests of Maine, more copiously watered by beautiful lakes and streams than any other section of the United States, yet as unsettled as Nebraska, and less known than the newest State on the western borders of the American Union. Of those who are aware of this fact in a general way, not one in a thousand has ever traversed this region, or acquired any more accurate knowledge of its location and character than half an hour's reading of some [illegible] apocryphal [illegible] can give [illegible]. [illegible] spent a fortnight lately in exploring [illegible], although I did little more than [illegible] it from east to west—entering the [illegible] from the Hudson River and emerging [illegible], in Lewis County,—I saw enough to impress me with the conviction that it ought to be better known;—and I propose to do what little I can towards calling public attention to it, by giving first a narrative of my [illegible], and afterwards such statements concerning the character and capabilities of the country, and such opinions as to the feasibility of annexing it practically to the State, as my personal observation led me to form.

A Railroad has already been projected from Saratoga to Sackett's Harbor,—intended to traverse this great Wilderness; and some progress has already been made in its construction. At present, however, work upon it is at a stand-still. Lack of funds compelled the suspension of the project last Fall. Early in May the Directors, impressed with the entire ignorance and incredulity of the public, and especially of the men of capital and enterprise, concerning this section of the State, set on foot an Exploring Expedition, and invited fifteen or twenty gentlemen of wealth, character and position to visit the region and study its character and capabilities for themselves. I had the good fortune to receive an invitation also;—and it was under these auspices and with these companions that my observations were made.

We set out from Saratoga on Tuesday morning, the 29th of May. Most of our baggage was left to be sent by way of Rome and Watertown, to meet us on emerging; and we took only such indispensables as could be conveniently stowed in valises and carpet-bags. We had quite a cavalcade, and made an appearance almost as imposing as a traveling circus, as we pushed our way northward through Greenfield, Scott's corners, Corinth and Jessup's Landing, to Luzerne—the village at the junction of the Sacondaga with the Hudson—known to the more adventurous of Saratoga loungers, not less for its picturesque beauty than its excellent hotel and the superb dinners of venison and trout which await those who are fortunate enough to fall into the hands of Rockwell. After dinner we pushed on to Warrensburg,—crossing the Hudson and coming upon the Schroon. Next day, following the Hudson, and keeping near the line of the intended Railroad, crossing several small streams, and finding upon two or three of them extensive tanneries,—established here for the convenience of obtaining bark, which is rapidly disappearing from every other part of the State,—by noon we arrived at Root's, a comfortable country tavern, exactly at the point where the Hudson—here a broad, shallow and rapid stream—crosses the boundary line of Essex and Warren Counties. Here we dined, with appetites sharpened by the warning that we had reached the edge of civilization, and were now to plunge into the woods. Our wagons were to be left behind,—as the road was impracticable, and we were to betake ourselves to horses or to walking. One lumber wagon, however, was rigged up for baggage, and it was finally resolved to try another, for the convenience of some in the party who had no experience or taste in riding on horseback.

So after dinner we sallied forth. A hundred rods brought us to a hill—long, steep and stony beyond all description. It was the roughest kind of initiation. Half those in the wagon got out of it as they began the ascent; the other half were shaken out before they had gone half a mile. We who were on horseback, of course, fared better. An hour took us over the hilly region and plunged us into the densest forest of spruce, hemlock and pine I had ever seen. The surface of the land was rolling—the soil dark and loamy—streams of pure water abundant and grateful, and the road a mere path, from which the trees had been cut away, but not a stump removed. Of course we could go no faster than a slow walk. We kept about three miles south of the Hudson, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the foremost of us reached Gilson's, on the edge of Township No. 17,—a clearing of fifty or sixty acres, with a log-house upon it, in which we were to take up our quarters for the night.

The rest of the company came up gradually, and by half-past 9 the women of the establishment had prepared supper. They had been hard at work all day, they said, *fighting fire*. The woods south of them had been set on fire; and as everything was very dry, the flames spread with great rapidity, and had come within half a mile of their clearing, over which it had threatened to sweep. These fires are of very common occurrence in dry seasons, and are very destructive. We had passed on the way within twenty rods of the edge of one which was sweeping over hundreds of acres, but the wind fortunately kept it from spreading in the direction we were going. At Gilson's the men said they had been fighting fire all day,—and at one time it gained so rapidly upon them that they had all they could do to keep ahead of it. Towards night it had gone down;—the dew and the falling of the wind had checked it;—but the next day at 10 o'clock or thereabouts they said they expected to be obliged to go at it again. Gilson's is only fifteen miles from Root's; but it seems as isolated as if it were a thousand. The family came from Vermont and had lived there about seven years. The women, (mother and daughter,) said they liked it well enough;—it was a little lonesome, but they didn't mind that,—and there was a good deal of hard work to be done,—but that they were used to. What they missed most was schools for the children, of whom they had two or three. But with all the drawbacks they said they wouldn't go back to Vermont *no how*. I imagine from the emphasis with which they made this declaration, that they must have lived in rather a hard section of the Green Mountain State. I found out where it was,—but out of regard for the feelings of its inhabitants, prefer not to mention it.

But time brought new anxieties. The house had only two rooms besides the kitchen, which was hardly large enough to hold the stove, on the ground floor, and the same number above. These were all of the smallest size, and over twenty people, besides the family, were to lodge there somehow or other. How it was done I can hardly say. I only know that the Chief Engineer, (of the Railroad and the expedition,) Mr. Edwards, told me my room was No. 16, on the second floor—front; and he did me the additional favor of pointing out the corner of the garret which answered to that description. Just before dropping asleep I had a glimpse of the floor carpeted with sleepers; and soon after midnight I saw the landlord stealthily scrutinizing one face after another, by the light of a candle, in search of Mr. Edwards. He found him at last rolled up in a buffalo, and succeeded, after long exertion, in telling him that a messenger had just come in from No. 18 (Root's) with a letter for him, which needed an answer, and that he must be back by 7 o'clock in the morning. Edwards read the letter and told him that, if he was to be back so early, he'd better *start*. I went to sleep, dreaming of the delightful time the messenger would have traversing on foot, after midnight, the almost pathless fifteen miles we had accomplished with so much difficulty on horseback the day before. The Indian, however, it turned out, did not go, as he said he couldn't get any answer to the letter he had brought, and he didn't see the use of going back without one.

We got up next morning thoroughly refreshed—made our scanty toilets in the open air—ate with zest a substantial breakfast—and again took up our line of march. The road grew worse and worse, mainly because there was less and less of it; much of it wound about among the trees, none having been cut away, and we could only trace it by the footsteps and wagon-tracks of predecessors. The surface of the country and the soil continued much the same—the timber grew heavier, though of the same description, and we passed only one or two small clearings, with uninhabited shanties upon them. After about twelve miles' journeying we came to a steep declivity, which led abruptly down from the elevated *plateau* on which we had been traveling to the level of the lakes on which we now emerged. The road had well nigh disappeared, and we, who were on horseback, had all we could conveniently do to pick and force a way through the woods. We finally came out upon the bank of the last of the Eckford Lakes—(the Tallow Lakes, as they are called)—the spot fixed upon for our night's encampment.

It was certainly a beautiful spot,—upon a lake five or six miles long and one and a half in width,—clear as crystal, with gently sloping banks covered with dense timber to the water's edge. One feature of the expected landscape we missed. The old Indian Elijah,—known to all that region as one of the oldest, most experienced and trustiest guides in all the wilderness,—had built two splendid bark huts for our night's encampment,—and we were told that here the provisions would meet us which had been ordered in from Lowville. But they hadn't come. While we of the cavalry corps were meditating on this serious default, word came up that in descending the steep hill already mentioned, the baggage wagon had capsized,—the horses run away,—the baggage been scattered miscellaneously along the woods,—the driver laid up badly hurt at a neighboring shanty, and the rest of the company coming up on foot. All this was inspiriting intelligence; but the lack of dinner was felt after all to come more nearly home to our business and bosoms, than any of the other calamities which were thus announced. Our Engineer-in-chief took it very coolly; he said there was plenty to eat and to drink *on the way*—he had ordered it from Lowville the Saturday before; this was Thursday afternoon, and the provision escort must have met with some mishap. But it would arrive before sundown. He *knew* it would—because Spofford was to come with it. Not having at that time the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with "Spofford," we didn't feel quite so sure of it. But we proceeded to eat with a very good relish, using our fingers for forks and without the addition of either bread or salt—some fine trout which Elijah had caught and boiled over the camp fire. This allayed our hunger and strengthened somewhat our faith in "Spofford." After dinner we strolled to the edge of the lake, and were meditating a predatory expedition to a farmhouse in sight on a clearing across the lake, which was just then uninhabited, but looked as if it might contain stores of some kind. All at once, rounding a headland, appeared a boat—then another, then a third—until finally no less than *seven* were in sight, bounding over the quiet waters—their oars flashing in the setting sun. We gave them a salute with revolvers backed up by cheers—which brought down those lingering at the camp and woke loud echoes from the opposite shore.

The fleet drew near, and we all looked out for Spofford. First landed from one of the boats—which were mere cockle shells, made light for convenience in carrying around the rapids—a stout, intelligent, quiet, undisturbable looking man, his clothes soaked from top to toe. His boat tipped over, he said, and he *got in*. This proved to be Newall, one of the assistant engineers on the road—one of the true, tried, invincible class of men whom the road has been fortunate enough to enlist in its service, and without whom such an enterprise would be impossible. One after another the boats landed their crews,—and finally came Spofford—the derelict Commissary—a short, square, stout man, not over thirty, with top boots longer than his legs, a sandy beard, sharp eye and an easy air of lounging satisfaction on at last having accomplished his mission. His horses, it seems, had given out; he had trouble in getting boats; and, consequently, he had been delayed. But we afterwards found out enough about him to know that all this made little difference with him,—and that if every horse, and every man, and every boat in his troop had given out, we should have had our provisions all the same,—a little later, perhaps, but none the less certainly.

We voted that we would forthwith have another dinner. So the stores were debarked and taken to camp. The fires were replenished and the kettles set to boiling. A crate of live chickens was brought out, half a dozen of the birds decapitated, dressed and put under discipline; a table of bark was set upon stakes and covered with shallow tin basins in lieu of plates. And in about an hour the whole company gathered around it, and ate as hearty, as welcome, and as thoroughly appreciated a dinner of trout, chicken stew, potatoes, and onions—garnished with pickles, French mustard and all desirable condiments—tea and coffee included, as can be had at the Astor or elsewhere. After dinner we indulged in a *siesta*. Our two huts had been built at right angles to each other—on two sides of a square. With Indian skill and unwearied care, Elijah had finished them off in superb style. They were water-proof from the roof, and a thick carpet of nicely arranged spruce boughs made a most comfortable floor. A fire of huge logs was kindled in front of each, and after an hour or two of talk we prepared for sleep. Two feet of space were allotted to each person, and each camp would thus hold eleven. This left eight or ten to be provided for. But they were old campaigners, and made an *extempore* camp for themselves at a little distance off. As for us we rolled ourselves each one in his blanket—took our carpet bag and boots for a pillow—stretched our legs as far towards the roaring fire in front as we conveniently could—put Mr. Coventry Waddell exactly in the middle as a landmark—arranged five on each side of him, and, thus packed in like herring, settled ourselves down to a sound and refreshing sleep. Next morning some of the company told stories of wolves and panthers they had heard round the camp at night. Others said, and obtained greater credit, that the wind rose soon after midnight and fairly swayed and shook the forest trees around us for an hour or more. As for myself, I neither heard nor dreamed anything, and woke incredulous.

Just before going to bed, Mr. Edwards said he was rather short of boats; so he had resolved to send forward part of our baggage that night for the purpose of lightening the craft next day. Three or four of the stout, hardy, unflinching boatmen and woodmen of the region—who had already worked two or three days and nights with little if any rest—were started off for the lower waters, with our baggage. The next morning we got up in good season—made copious ablutions in the lake—ate, with forest appetites, a hearty breakfast, and embarked in our cockle shells, three in each, and four in some, for the waters of the Raquette. Two or three of us made a preliminary excursion in the other direction, in one of the boats—into Lake Emmons, or Blue Mountain Lake, as it is generally called thereabouts—and found it one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. It has an advantage, in point of scenery, over the other lakes in its vicinity, in having Blue Mountain near it—for the scenery of this region differs widely from that of Lake George in this respect. The shores, though not low, and never swampy, are neither mountainous nor rocky. They are more like those of the lakes in Western New-York,—gently sloping, and covered with foliage and heavy timber to the brink. Turning upon our path we proceeded down the Eckford Lakes,—running our boats with some difficulty through the narrow, shallow outlets, and stemming with some danger the waves and swell which the freshening breeze had raised on the larger lakes. After about six miles we came into Marion River, which is only a continuation of the outlet,—a narrow, crooked, deep stream, the banks of which are low and swampy. These outlets and lakes constitute a most remarkable feature of this section, concerning which, as fitting it for purposes of navigation and settlement, I shall have more to say hereafter. At about noon we entered one of the bays of Raquette Lake, and rounding a point landed at Wood's,—a clearing of some forty acres, upon an elevated headland, commanding a superb view of the beautiful lake, and looking directly across to another clearing upon a headland opposite, and not much over a mile across. In the log house on this clearing we were to take up our quarters. The sky had become cloudy, and as we filed up the hill in long procession, it began to rain. We were soon housed, but in very close quarters, and had a satisfactory dinner.

As I must stop somewhere for the present in my narrative, perhaps this is as good a place as any. But a tour through this region without hunting or fishing, will strike most readers as absurd. The only notion nine in ten of those who know anything about it, have of it, is that it is a famous place for killing deer and catching trout. So I must tell my tale of forest sports. Duly enamored of gentle Isaac Walton, and perhaps unduly emulous of the not over-gentle Hammond,—king of the Hindoo tribes, fond of fishing and rejoicing in the name and the fortunes of Sam,—I started after dinner, after trout. It rained briskly, but that, of course, was of no consequence. We started—Lyon and I, with Wood for boatman, up the lake. First we thought we'd troll—which we did, but without success. Then we resolved to visit the buoys, where the fish are regularly baited and taught to congregate. At the first we reached we fished half an hour,—and concluded we had made a mistake. We tried another with similar success. At the third we began to be anxious. We looked at the water,—speculated on the effect of rain on the fish,—jerked suddenly, trying to fancy a nibble, pulled up the lines and examined the undisturbed bait,—let the hook down a little lower, thinking we had held it too high,—pulled it up a little higher, thinking we had got it too low—and finally concluded *that* was not the right spot. We tried a fourth with the same experience. After the fifth, we were of opinion that the weather was better for trolling. So we threw out long lines and started—trolling—for home. Half way there, as we were passing a headland where the water was shallow, my companion gave a jerk—another—a third still more vigorous. "I've got him"—said he,—"he's a rouser—I've got him." He seemed uncommonly hard to pull in: the next jerk brought the boat to a stand still. He had caught the bottom!

We disentangled the hook—drew in our lines and went quietly home. It still rained heavily. We caught no fish, but I caught a cold, which I keep yet by way of remembrance. H. J. R.

Siberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, some week or ten days ago, I read a communication in satire describing the paradise of Siberia. The author of that letter but little knew the origin of the delinquents being sent there. Without comment—and yet it is fruitful of vast political and humane wisdom and reflection—I will send you an extract from Voltaire.

The following extract from Voltaire's History of the Czar Peter, throws light upon the subject. Speaking of the Czarina, he says:

"The lenity of this Princess, has been carried to a degree unparalleled in the history of any nation. She had promised that during her reign nobody should be put to death; and she has kept her word. She is the first Sovereign that ever showed this regard to the human species. Malefactors are now condemned to serve in the mines and other public works; a regulation not less prudent than humane, since it renders their punishment of some advantage to the State. In other countries, they only know how to put a malefactor to death with the apparatus of an executioner; but we are not able to prevent the execution of crimes. The terror of death does not, perhaps, make such impression on evil doers, who are generally given to idleness, as the fear of chastisement and hard labor, rendered every day."

RHODE ISLAND.

Presentation of Plate to Commodore Perry.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newport, R. I., Friday, June 15, 1855.

Yesterday afternoon quite an interesting ceremony took place on the steps of the State House, under a canopy formed of stars and stripes. The presentation of a large silver salver, weighing 380 ounces, to Commodore Perry. It was a very beautiful piece of work manufactured in Providence. The cost was over $1,000. The inscription on it was as follows: "Presented to Commodore Mathew Calbreth Perry, in the name of the people of the State of Rhode Island, by their General Assembly, in testimony of their appreciation of his services to his country, in negotiating a treaty of Amity and Commerce with Japan, and in acknowledgment of the honor he has conferred upon his native State; maintaining the renown of the name he bears, and adding to the triumphs of his profession those of humanity and peace. February 28, 1855."

The Salver was placed on a table, on one side of which stood Governor Hoppin, on the other side Commodore Perry and Lieutenant Bent, of the Navy, in full uniform; also, Dr. Usher Parsons, who was formerly a Surgeon in the Navy, and with Commodore Oliver H. Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. Governor Hoppin delivered an address on the part of the people, in which he spoke in very flattering terms of the "perseverance, sagacity and skill" of the Commodore in pursuing "that golden middle course that conducted to perfect success." "The material advantages to be derived by our Nation from the Treaty with Japan," and "the unwavering faith which he had in the success of the expedition, akin to that which animated the spirit, and fortified the courage of the great discoverer of this Continent." Commodore Perry, in reply, expressed the gratitude with which his heart responded to the expressions of the "Gallant little State of Rhode Island," through its Governor. He spoke of the "pride and satisfaction" it gave him "to stand upon a spot sanctified by the most agreeable associations;" how, in his "earliest boyhood," he used to "witness with child-like delight, in sight of this edifice, the pomp, parade and festivities of Election day." "The valuable testimonial now presented," he said, "shall be preserved in my family as an heir-loom to commemorate an event to be remembered by all who may be allied by the ties of blood to the grateful recipient, who begs to tender to your Excellency and all here present, his profound and heartfelt thanks." Three cheers then greeted him, after which the plate was examined by the people.

A very great change is taking place in the town; the streets are improving, and some fine houses being built. The "Old Stone Mill" lot has been purchased by the town for a Park, and is now being laid out by a French gentleman. The plan is a very pretty one, and when finished it will be a great improvement to the hill. Old Trinity Church has obtained the services of Rev. Mr. Mercer, late of Staten Island, as Rector. The Hotels are all open except the Ocean House. The Bellevue has been refitted this year, and I presume will be, as usual, the most select hotel on account of its superior situation.

The Legislature now in session, have passed an act authorizing the Honorable Secretary of State to publish the early Colonial records of this State. This is certainly very commendable, and if the Legislature do nothing worse than this, they will deserve the thanks of their constituents. Active preparations are being made for a Regatta, to come off on the 4th of July. All the towns around here will be fully represented. A fine time may be anticipated, as everything is going on under very favorable auspices, and large prizes will be awarded to the victors.

Nothing especial is going on in the *Beau Monde*; small parties occasionally. A very agreeable supper party came off last night, at which Commodore Perry, Lieutenant Bent, Governor Hoppin, Governor Dimond, Dr. Parsons, Hon. John R. Bartlett, Hon. J. Prescott Hall, in fact all that was *distingué* in town were present and passed a very agreeable evening. Nothing could be more charming than the appearance of the foliage at present; the rocks are fine, everything in order, families are arriving every day and all bids fair for an excellent season. Quod.

A Card P. P. C. from Col. Kinney.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention which has been bestowed upon our expedition to Nicaragua by the American press leads us to believe that the public mind has become interested in its character and purposes. Great results are confidently looked for from the prosecution of our plans, and a great principle of constitutional right is therein involved. I feel warranted, therefore, in behalf of my associates and myself, in addressing to the public this brief card as an earnest that we are not indifferent to the consideration expressed for our undertaking and the sympathy so generally bestowed.

The late news from Nicaragua is of a character that makes our presence in that State at once necessary for the management of our affairs. The revolution continues without abatement, and our private advices assure us that the property of absentees is in danger. At this moment, when future success in our business seems to depend upon the promptitude of our movements, we find the Government of the United States blockading our ship with three war steamers and a revenue vessel. Our departure by the steamship we had chartered being thus prevented by a strong naval force, we have been compelled at great pecuniary sacrifice and personal inconvenience to seek other means of transport. We invite our friends to follow by the first conveyances for Nicaragua.

The above high-handed measure to oppress private citizens in the pursuit of lawful business has been undertaken by a most extraordinary coalition, that of the Government of the United States and the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

The latter party to the alliance is a rival of ours in the project of sending settlers to Nicaragua. They to whom the trust of administering temporarily the affairs of this nation is confided, have presumed to interpose the strong arm of the Navy to place a check upon lawful commerce, when no public exigency demanded it, when no public interest was in danger, but merely to protect one class of its citizens to the ruin of another.

We do not desire, however, at this time, to indulge in useless criminations or pour our private complaints into the public ear. It is because the great constitutional right of voluntary expatriation has been invaded, because we have been unable to obtain either a hearing in our Courts of law, or a response to our demands upon the Government for a cessation of these persecutions, that we address ourselves directly to the American people. The charges we herein make we have abundant testimony to substantiate by proof when the day arrives. Until then we ask that the verdict in our case may be deferred. Our best defence against the accusations of our enemies will be our future deeds in the land of our adoption.

We claim the right to plant amidst the wilds of Nicaragua, upon our own legally acquired property, the school-house and the church, to live there as becomes orderly, industrious and law-abiding citizens, to encourage agriculture, establish commerce and cultivate the arts which embellish life. In so doing, we violate no law, either human or divine. And if, in the fullness of time, political changes should occur, if a respectable, responsible and permanent Government should be established, where anarchy now reigns, if the unhappy wars that now desolate the land should give place to peaceful labor, and the State rise again, purified by her trials, and prepared for the place destined by the God of Nations for her, we shall still be ready to hear the verdict pronounced upon our enterprise. For that verdict we shall not appeal to the Government, but to the sovereignty of that public sentiment before which the Government itself must bow.

New-York, June 5, 1855. H. L. Kinney.

☞ A Boston paper states that stomach pumps are in use at all the railroad depôts to clear the passengers of any alcohol they may have in them. This is to save the roads from liability, under the liquor law, for transporting the prohibited article!

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Interesting Intelligence—Indian Incursions—Political Movements.

By the arrival of the bark *Rainbow*, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to April 25.

During the last days of March a large body of Indians, said to number 2,500 warriors, made an incursion on one of the best cattle-raising districts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and, it is said, drove off some 80,000 head of cattle and a large number of horses, also taking as captives five entire families. The loss of property was very large—being estimated as high as a million of dollars. The Minister of War is accused of entire neglect in the Administration of his department, and the greatest apprehension is felt by the inhabitants who live only sixty leagues from the capital. Immediately on the arrival of this news, the Minister of War departed for the frontier, and has since been followed by several detachments of mounted men, too late, however, to chastise the savages, who have made a very bold demonstration in consequence of the supineness of the Administration.

For a week previous to the sailing of the *Rainbow*, it had been reported that President Lopez had opened to Brazil and the world the navigation of the Paraguay up to Albuquerque, which is within the limits of the Brazilian Empire; but up to the day of her sailing the report had not been confirmed. Brazil has thirteen steamers-of-war in the River, and a large body of troops in a convenient position to enter Paraguay, and it is not doubted that President Lopez will soon be brought to terms, and that all these Rivers will be opened to the commerce of the world. This is the tendency of things not only in respect to these tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, but to the great River of South America. Beyond a doubt the advantages to commerce of the opening of these Rivers, has been greatly over estimated, for the natives are a simple people, having a few wants, and those easily supplied at home. There is a quarrel in progress between Entre Rios and Corrientes, which, if the rumor can be relied on that Brazil sympathizes with Corrientes, threatens the integrity of the Argentine Confederation. Uruguay is already irrecoverably in debt to Brazil, and will naturally fall into that Empire. A look at the map will show, in the language of this "progressive age," that the River Parana is naturally a more proper boundary for Brazil than the present one; and if "manifest destiny" once gets inaugurated south of the Equator, the Paraguay will be the western boundary of that Empire, though it will be done at the cost of subduing the 800,000 who populate that Republic.

The question between our Government and that of Paraguay, has become complicated by the *Water Witch*, United States surveying steamer, being fired on by a Paraguayan fort. At the time of the attack the steamer was engaged in sounding the River Parana, and making the outlines of the shore. That she was engaged in this peaceful business was plain to be seen by those in the fort; yet those barbarians fired on her and killed the man who was steering; and when the steamer turned and was going back, the fort continued to fire. Most of the officers and nearly all the crew were absent from the steamer, and under the circumstances she was not in a condition to help herself. A messenger was dispatched to Commodore Salter, then at Rio, and it was thought when he heard of the atrocious outrage he would give immediate orders to have it redressed. The *Germantown* was sent here with orders to do nothing. The flag-ship soon came to Montevideo, and the Commodore, after consulting with the brilliant gentleman who represents the United States at Buenos Ayres, concluded to do nothing. The result of this timid policy is, the Americans on the Rio de la Plata are nowhere. A flag that will not respect itself, cannot hope for respect from strangers. The Paraguayans have trampled on the American flag, and have fired on a national vessel, leaving in her sides a dozen shot or so, and Commodore Salter sends six thousand miles to inquire what he shall do about it. We hope somebody will come and tell him. Lieutenant-Commanding Page, seeing how liable he was to be obstructed in the prosecution of his work, asked Commodore Salter for a couple of guns, that he might clear his own way, or at least defend himself if attacked; but he was refused. The conduct of Commodore Salter in this whole affair has been, to say the least of it, very remarkable, and little to the credit of that gallant Navy about which we occasionally hear.

The *Water Witch* left Buenos Ayres on the 24th April for the river Uruguay, and will probably finish her work there in six weeks, when she will be ready to resume the work on the Parana, from which she was so summarily driven.

Business here is very dull; lumber low, produce scarce and high.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—Old Troubles Disposed of—New Troubles—Woolly Heads leaving—The Union no Longer in Danger.

The happy Brothers of Council No. 5 of Know-Nothings afford a never-ending theme for admiration. It matters but little whether our reporter considers them as statesmen or as mere private citizens—in either capacity their acts challenge his astonishment, and leaves him in doubt which most to admire—their folly or their bigotry. On Saturday evening, punctual to the appointed hour, the President took his seat and called for order. A goodly attendance of Brothers gave indication of an exciting evening. The President perceiving this, and desiring, doubtless, to preserve harmony, took the liberty to ask a visitor by the name of B-o. C-k-n, who was in attendance, to address the Brothers. Now it seems that this Mr. C-k-n had come to see some of his relatives of the same name, who belong to the Tenth Ward Council, and he knew how to touch them. He told the Brothers he had heard of their troubles, and had come up to beseech them to bury the hatchet. Says he:

"We can't have things all our own way. I can't, I know; but I cave in a little here and a little there. Now, the National Platform just adopted ain't quite perfect, but it is the best thing in America. Some things in it I don't like, but I am going for it. We have nothing to do with Slavery, and that is what the platform says. Of course, we Northerners know we have a right to keep Slavery out of the Territories; but the South will dissolve the Union if we say so, and so our delegates agreed to say that we had no voice in the matter. They thought the Union was worth more than our liberty to think, and so they compromised. Don't you see, my Brothers, how beautiful was that compromise? Now, do try and compromise. Don't mind if they do call you doughfaces. That ain't so bad as to be called woolly heads; and I hear you have some here. Put them out. The Union must be saved!"

This speech was interrupted several times by terrific applause. Indeed, it seemed as though a sort of special Providence had sent him to pour oil on the troubled waters, and restore Council No. 5, corner of Grand and Ludlow, to order again. So well was it received by the brothers, that when the President called on the Committee to report proceedings, one of them offered a proposition rescinding the resolution which had caused the difficulty. An amendment was offered, restoring the two expelled brothers to membership. This was a little too much for the B——s and the C——s. They could take the back track on everything, except B——y and P——y. The storm which ensued could have been heard half a block. Vituperation, wrath, profanity and scurrility took possession of the brothers. The funny-faced sided as usual with the Oracle, who, after making a furious speech in opposition to the amendment, and before the movers had been heard, concluded a half-hour harangue by moving the previous question. Brother A——n then rose, in wrath, and declared, in words considerably above a whisper, that the question should not be put. "Gagging," said he "shall not prevail." He raved stunningly, and acted in defiance of loud calls to order by the Chair. The Oracle finally withdrew his motion, and Brother A——n proceeded to inform the brothers that they should expel all who were members of outside Committees, or none; but their refusal to tolerate charges against all but the Whigs, was evidence of their want of faith. He further informed them that he "cared not what they did. That he would never consent to be a nigger driver, and that this was his last meeting with them." This last declaration was responded to by deafening cries of "Good, good."—"we'll be rid of you!" "we want no Woolly Heads here!" "we're Americans!" After a little hot sparring by the Oracle and Brothers M——n, H——n, A——n, and some others, the question was taken and resulted in rescinding the resolution without restoring the expelled Brothers. Thus the boys have [illegible] and eat their own words.

Business then quieted down to so low an ebb—probably more from exhaustion than from a real restoration of peace—that the President declared a proposition to ratify the National Platform and to rally in the Park on Monday night, to be out of order. His reason was that he had no official notice of a platform. This was the only sensible decision or action of the whole evening, and doubtless arose not so much from opposition to "going it blind," as from a reluctance on the part of the Chairman to swallow the doctrines of the Convention. Never mind, Brother B——e, stretch your gullet and take it down; all who have no back bone are going to do so.

After this matter was disposed of, affairs went along at so mild a rate that our reporter actually fell asleep, and so remained until aroused by the adjournment. A kind-hearted Brother assured him, however, that nothing happened worthy of special notice. Several speeches were made, but none on any question of general interest.

The reporter is grateful for a seat, which was occupied by another person all the evening. His opinion is that the Union is now safe—that the F——s, aided by the family of C——s, have come to the rescue at the proper time.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of June to the 16th day of June, 1855. Men, 56; women, 51; boys, 126; girls, 120—Total, 353. Adults, 107; children 246; males, 182; females, 171; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess, milk	1	Dyspepsia	1	Mortification	[illegible]
Abscess, psoas	1	Enlargement of the heart	2	Old age	[illegible]
Albuminaria, and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Eruption, impetigo rodens	1	Palsy	[illegible]
Aneurism	2	Erysipelas	4	Pleurisy	[illegible]
Apoplexy	4	Fever	3	Poison, laudan'm	[illegible]
Asphyxia	3	Fever, intermit	1	Polypus	[illegible]
Bleeding, womb	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Rheumatism	[illegible]
Bronchitis	5	Fever, remittent	2	Rheumatism, h't	[illegible]
Burned or scald	1	Fever, scarlet	21	Rupture of bow's	[illegible]
Cancer, sore	1	Fever, typhus	2	Rupture of womb	[illegible]
Cancer of stom	1	Fracture of leg by railroad	1	Scrofula	[illegible]
Cancer of Womb	2	Heart, disease of	5	Scrofula glands	[illegible]
Catarrh	2	Hooping cough	4	Scurvy	[illegible]
Cholera infantum	4	Hysteria	1	Small-pox	3
Cholera morbus	1	Inflammation	1	Softening of the brain	1
Compress'n brain, by a fall	1	Inflam. of bowels	3	Still born	26
Congest'n brain	5	Inflam. of brain	3	Stomach, dis. of	1
Congest'n, lungs	2	Inflam. of heart	3	Stricture, gullet	1
Consumption	36	Inflam. of lungs	31	Suffocation	1
Convul's, infa'le	34	Inflam of throat	2	Suffocation by foreign body and windpipe	1
Croup	10	Lock Jaw, adult	2	Suicide by laudanum	1
Debility, Infan'le	4	Lues Venerea	1	Ulceration	1
Delirium Trem's	1	Lungs, disease of	1	Ulceration of the bowels	2
Diarrhea	7	Malformation of Heart	2	Ulceration of the mouth	1
Dropsy	5	Malformation of spine	3	Unknown, not stated	3
Dropsy, in chest	2	Marasmus, inf'le	17		
Dropsy, in head	14	Measles	3		
Drowned	5				
Dysentery	2				
Total					353

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	6	Stillborn, and prem. birth	33
Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	68
Generative organs	7	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	18
Heart and blood-vessels	16	Urinary organs	3
Lungs, Throat, &c.	89	Unknown	3
Old Age	6		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	27		
Total			353

of which 13 were from violent causes.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 117; 1 to 2 years, 45; 2 to 5 years, 58; 5 to 10 years, 20; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 9; 25 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 20; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 20; 60 to 70 years, 9; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 6. Unknown, 2.—Total, 353.

Nativities.—England, 6; France, 1; Germany, 35; Holland, 1; Ireland, 50; Italy, 2; Norway, 1; Prussia, 2; Scotland, 1; United States, 250; Unknown, 4; West Indies, 1.—Total, 353.

Public Institutions.—Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, 2; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 23.—Total, 43.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	8	IX	20	XVII	25
II	—	X	9	XVIII	14
III	7	XI	33	XIX	11
IV	9	XII	12	XX	20
V	12	XIII	17	XXI	13
VI	20	XIV	7	XXII	22
VII	21	XV	11		
VIII	16	XVI	20	Total	353

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, June 16, 1855.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR...Tuesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 95, 17, 27, 29, 34 to 39.

Supreme Court—Special Term—No. 85. Wetmore vs. Storey still on.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 103, 1163, 1364 to 1366, 1426½, 1544 to 1548, 157 to 166. *Part II.*—Nos. 1647, 158, 60, 96, 102, 111, 1797, 95, 956, 1072, 1486, 153 to 164.

Superior Court.—Nos. 915, 345, 98, 335, 2884, 1086, 1059, 348, 919, 333, 1002, 706, 194, 997, 819, 731, 394, 991, 796, 804, 292, 940, 941, 294, 1015, 841, 193, 169, 368, 11, 235, 984, 9, 814, 050, 212, 879, 832, 889, 777, 808, 652, 980, 274, 256, 1227, 197, 796, 808, 425, 827, 190, 211, 212, 785, 405.

Common Pleas.—*Part II.*—Nos. 827, 256, 695, 668, 687, 346, 776, 272, 701, 834, 841, 837, 906, 957.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

LIEN LAW—LEAVING THE STATE—CONTRACT TO BUILD VESSEL—OWNER.

Thomas S. Negus et al. vs. The steamship Iturbide.—On the 17th day of October, 1854, the libelants furnished supplies to the steamship *Iturbide*, which amounted to the value of four hundred and eighty dollars. The supplies were furnished at the City of New-York, the ship at the time being at the port of New-York. The *Iturbide* at the time was a new ship. She had never performed or sailed on any voyage. She had then lately been built at the City of New-York. She had not been documented at any Custom-House. She was first documented at the Custom-House on the 30th day of October, 1854; and was at that time registered in the name of Carlos Butterfield and Mauricio Touzig, partners under the name of Carlos Butterfield & Co., as owners. In the register they were described as of the City of New-York.

There have been various claims made on the one side and on the other, during the progress of the trial. Some of these claims it is not necessary to consider. It is insisted on the part of the respondents, that if the libelants ever had a lien upon the ship for the supplies which they claim to have furnished, such lien, at the time of the filing of the libel, was gone; that it had ceased to exist. The libel was filed on the 18th day of November, 1854, and the ground of defence in this part of the case is, that at the time the supplies were furnished the ship was owned by citizens of New-York, residing therein; that she was a domestic ship, and that therefore there never was any lien by the general maritime law—that if there ever was a lien on the ship in favor of the libelants, that lien existed only by virtue of the local law of the State of New-York, and that by that local law it did not exist at the time of the filing of the libel, for the reason that after such supplies were furnished, and before the filing of the libel, the ship had, within the meaning of that local law, left the State of New-York.

The laws of New-York, which create a lien in favor of a creditor against a ship, in certain cases for a debt contracted, provide, that when the ship or vessel shall depart from the port at which she was when such debt was contracted, to some other port within the State, every such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of twelve days after the day of departure; and that in all cases, such lien shall cease immediately after the vessel shall have left the State.

A few days after the *Iturbide* was registered at the Custom-House, in the name of Butterfield and Touzig as owners, she sailed from the Port of New-York, bound for a port in Mexico. Several days before she sailed, she had been hauled out into the stream and was ready for sea. When she sailed, it was not expected that she would return. It was publicly known that she was ready for sea, and that she would sail at the time she did for Mexico. There was no secrecy about it. And the libelants knew, or had good reason to believe, that she would leave this State at the time she did, and that it was the intention of those who had charge of her, that she should not return. The ship having sailed from the Port of New-York, bound for Mexico, proceeded a part of the way on her voyage. She left the State of New-York. She went five or six miles beyond Sandy Hook. She was without the reach of State process. She was at sea, bound to her destined port in Mexico. When thus proceeding on her voyage, she came in collision with another vessel, by which she received serious damage, and was obliged to return back to the port of her departure for repairs. After her return, the party who was under obligations to pay the libelants' debt failed, and the ship was libeled, to secure the payment of such debt.

A lien is not lost in all cases, when a ship passes beyond the boundary line of the State. If she is clandestinely removed by her owners without the limits of the State, for the purpose of avoiding the lien, it will not deprive the libelant of his rights; or if she passes beyond the limits of the State on a trial trip, and not in the prosecution of the business for which she was built, such departure from the State will not be a leaving the State within the meaning of the law. But when

...the State ... to a foreign port in the business for which she was built, and where her departure is upon ... and not ... though from some unforeseen ... she is obliged to return, has not left the State within the meaning of the law of the State of New-York. The Iturbide, therefore, did, after the libelants' ... and before the libel was filed, leave the State; consequently, the libelants at the time of the filing of their libel, had no lien on the ship by virtue of the State law.

The next question is did they ever have a lien by virtue of the general Maritime Law. They did not, unless at the time the supplies were furnished, the Iturbide was a foreign ship; and she was not a foreign ship if she was owned by citizens of the State of New-York. The question then is, who was she owned by?

The Iturbide was built by Jacob A. Westervelt & Co. They belonged to the City of New-York. They ... the ship under and by virtue of a contract entered into between them and Carlos Butterfield & Co., and bearing date the 3d day of January, A. D. 1854. The contract stipulated that the said Westervelt & Co. would, within and before the expiration of five consecutive months counting from the first day of January, 1854, build and construct, or cause to be built and constructed, two steamboats, each of the dimensions, class and description, set forth and explained in the specifications annexed to the said contract, to be in every respect equal to vessels built for the United States Revenue service, with the exception of the armament, engines and provisions. And the said Butterfield & Co. agreed to pay the said Westervelt & Co., in consideration of their building and constructing the said vessels, the sum of ninety thousand dollars in three equal installments, to wit: on the 10th day of March, on the 10th day of May, and on the 10th day of July, 1854. The vessels were, by the contract, to be built by the first of June, 1854. Two payments were to be made before the first of June; and after that day, the remaining payment was to be made, to wit: on the 10th of July, 1854. It was provided in the specification, that the construction of the vessels, as well as the fitting out of the same, should be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissioners appointed by the Mexican Government, as well as that of the said Butterfield & Co.

By a separate instrument signed by Simonfeldt, Beck & Co., who were the guarantors for the said Carlos Butterfield & Co., for the payment of the $90,000, and the said Butterfield & Co. and dated the same 3d day of January, 1854, they agreed that the vessels then about to be constructed by Westervelt & Co., should be held as collateral security for the payment of such sums of money as were to be paid, and agreed further, should the same be demanded by said Westervelt before the sailing of said vessels, to furnish such other security as may be required, for all payments due or to become due under the contract. By an agreement entered into between Westervelt & Co. and Butterfield & Co., and dated the 27th day of February, 1854, the contract of the 3d of January, 1854, was in a few particulars changed. By the agreement of the 27th of February, it was stipulated to have the frames of the two vessels constructed entirely of live oak, instead of the timber in the specification described, with suitable fastenings for war vessels, and that in payment for the change of fastenings and timber, the said Butterfield & Co. should pay the said Westervelt & Co. the further sum of fourteen thousand dollars on the 10th of August, 1854. In each and every other particular, the contract of the 3d of January remained in full force.

Property in ships is acquired by the builder who builds them. It is acquired by transfer from the builder after they are in being. It is acquired also, in some cases, under the terms of a special agreement for building between the ship-builder and his employer, for the payment of the price agreed upon by installments, during the progress of the work.

Where, by the terms of the contract between the builder and his employer, given portions of the price are to be paid according to the progress of the work, as when the keel is laid, a part; a part when at the light plank; the payment of the installments, it has been held, appropriates specifically to the purchaser the ship so in progress, and vests in him a property in the ship. Abbott, 4, 5, B. & A. 942. 4, A. & E., 448. 6, B. & Cr., 416.

The contract under consideration was no such contract. The payments were not to be made according to the progress of the work. $30,000 was to be paid on the 10th of March, even though the work had not been commenced. The work, by the contract, was to be finished by the first of June. $30,000 was not to be paid until the 10th of July, and $14,000 was to be paid on the 10th of August.

But where there is a contract for the building of a ship, or making anything not existing in specie at the time of the contract, unless given portions of the price are to be paid according to the progress of the work, or unless it is agreed that the thing to be made, as it progresses, shall be the property of him for whom the work is to be made, then no property vests in the purchaser during the progress of the work, nor until the ship or thing is finished and delivered, or at least ready to be delivered, and approved by the purchaser, even though the contract contains a specification of the dimensions and other particulars of the vessel or thing, and fixes the precise mode and time of payment. Abbott, 3. 1, Taunton, 318.

In the contract under consideration, as has been already remarked, there was no provision that portions of the price were to be paid according to the progress of the work. There was no provision that the thing to be made, as it progressed, was to be the property of Butterfield & Co. No property, therefore, in the ship, by the contract, vested in Butterfield & Co., until the ship was finished or delivered to them; she was not finished according to the terms of the contract when the supplies were furnished by the libelants. The supplies were furnished by the libelants to enable Westervelt & Co. to finish the ship. There is no proof that she had been delivered to Butterfield & Co. when the supplies were furnished. She was, therefore, when the supplies were furnished, the property of Westervelt & Co. She was then a domestic ship—consequently, there was no lien, by the general maritime law, in favor of the libelants for the supplies which they furnished.

The clause in the instrument of guarantee, whereby it is provided, that the vessel to be constructed should be held by Westervelt & Co. as collateral security for the payment of the sum of money to be paid by the contract, does not alter the case in the view thus taken of it. That provision was intended for the benefit of Westervelt & Co., after the vessel should have been delivered to Butterfield & Co. For it is expressly provided, that if the sum to be paid by the contract were demanded before the sailing of the vessel, Butterfield & Co. should furnish such other security as might be demanded.

The result is that there was no lien by the general Maritime law in favor of the libelant; and that whatever lien may have been in their favor by the local law, was lost by the ship leaving the State of New-York.

The decree, therefore, must be, that the libel be dismissed, and that the respondents recover their costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Bebee and Donohue.

The Decision in the Briggs and McKellar Trouble.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM. Before Judge Daly.

In the matter of the application made on behalf of the Common Council vs. William McKellar, Timothy Webster and Michael McCann, for a Contempt.—

DALY, J.—By the proofs submitted in this case, it appears that the Board of Aldermen, on the 5th of February, 1855, passed a resolution, directing the Chief of Police to report to the Board how many Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and all other nations, there were in the Police Department; how many of the present policemen had been in *prison in this or in any other country*; how many were naturalized; how many had been in the country less than five years, and by whom all the members of the present police were appointed. No report having been received, the Board, on the 15th of March following, passed a resolution appointing a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Briggs, Tucker and Hoffmire, to ascertain from the Chief of Police "why he had so long delayed his response." Four days after the passage of this resolution, the Chief of Police made his report, and on the 26th of April following another resolution was passed, empowering this Committee to investigate "all frauds and corruptions in every branch of the Police Department, and also the manner in which the same is and has been conducted." In pursuance of this resolution, several persons were subpœnaed to appear before the Committee as witnesses, among whom were the respondents, McKellar, Webster and McCann. The respondents appeared in obedience to the subpœna, on the 3d of May, and were sworn as witnesses; but two of them, Webster and McCann, refused to answer several interrogatories that were put to them, and generally refused to answer any questions—the respondent, McCann, denying the right of the Committee to interrogate him. The respondent, McKellar, had been previously before the Committee, and had answered several questions, but upon this day he refused to answer certain questions propounded to him. The present application is made for an attachment against these witnesses, under an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, entitled "An act to enable the Common Council of the City of New-York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation and inquiry," or for such other remedy as may be conformable to, or would be proper, under the act.

By this act, the Clerk of the Common Council, or his deputy, is authorized to issue subpœnas, to compel the attendance of witnesses before a Committee of either Board of the Common Council; the Chairman of such Committee is empowered to administer oaths to the witnesses appearing before the Committee, and may require them to testify in respect to any matter pending before it; and upon proof of the service of a subpœna, and of the failure of the witness to attend, or if the witness attends, upon proof of his refusal to take the oath, or to answer any proper question, it is made the duty of a Judge of this Court, or of a Justice of the Supreme Court, to require the witness to show cause why he should not be attached, and to adopt other and further measures to compel the witness to appear and testify, and to punish disobedience, as if the matter were legally pending in Court.

The cause shown in the present case amounts to a denial of the right of the Board of Aldermen to institute any such investigation as that embraced in the resolutions referred to; an objection which makes it necessary that I should determine whether the Board of Aldermen, in directing this inquiry, have or have not transcended their powers.

By the Charter granted by Gov. Dongan in 1686, and by the more extended Charter granted by Gov. Montgomery in 1730, the Common Council were clothed with legislative powers in respect to the municipal government of the City of a very comprehensive character. The body which then composed the Common Council, or the major part of the members composing it, were in general terms authorized, from time to time to make, ordain and establish such laws, statutes or ordinances, as might seem to them useful or necessary for the good rule or government of the City, and though under the various acts of the Legislature amendatory of those Charters changes and alterations have been made in respect to many matters of which the Common Council before had exclusive cognizance, the general power of passing laws and ordinances within the limitations and restrictions imposed by these subsequent statutes or charters, remains. The two bodies, therefore, which now constitute the Common Council, founded as they are upon the principle of popular representation, resemble, in the object for which they were created, the nature of the power conferred and of the duties imposed upon them, the mutual check which they exercise upon each other and the order and course of their proceedings, regular legislative bodies. The creation of a municipal corporation has been defined to be "the investing of the people of a place with the local government thereof." Viri abr. (Corp.) a 2, People vs. Morris, 13 Wend. 334; and as the two branches of the Corporation to whom are entrusted the discretionary power of making laws, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen should be regarded and treated as legislative bodies.

The grant to a municipal corporation of power to legislate so comprehensive and general as that granted to the Common Council of the City of New-York, would seem to carry with it whatever was essential to the full and efficient exercise of the power. If they are to enact laws or pass ordinances for the government of the City, they must have the right in the preliminary stages of legislation to adopt or make use of the forms, usages and modes of procedure which experience has pointed out to be useful, convenient or indispensable, to enable legislative bodies to act advisably and conduct their deliberations with order and method; and as it will assist to a more clear understanding of the powers which either Board of the Common Council must necessarily possess, as a consequence of the authority conferred upon them to make laws and ordinances for the government of a city, I shall consider very briefly the nature of those usages and customs, which in State or national legislative bodies have the force of law, and by which their proceedings are regulated and governed.

In the political or governmental organization of the country from which our legislative system has been derived, each of the two houses of Parliament have from their earliest known records fixed and settled their own course of procedure. 1 Bl. 163; 2 Hats. 40, *note*; that is, each house has gradually defined its own powers and determined for itself the mode in which it would proceed in the various stages of legislation, or while deliberating upon matters connected with its own organization, its powers, rights or privileges, except where a certain course of procedure has been made applicable to both houses by the passage of a general statute. When in either house a certain mode of procedure has been adopted in any case, it has become a precedent for the rule and government of that house, in every case thereafter of a similar character, and thus in progress of time a succession of precedents have been adopted forming together a regular system of procedure more or less different in each house, which in England is known by the general appellation of Parliamentary Law, *lex et consuetudo parliamenti*, and which, when once established, is as binding upon the house adopting it, as a law enacted by Parliament is binding upon the nation. Domina Regina vs. Paty et al., 2 Salk. 503; 2 Lord Ray, 1,105; 4 Doug's Election Cases, 35, 36, *note*.

In this country, the right of either house of the legislature to establish and regulate the manner in which it will proceed is a Constitutional right; at least a provision declaratory of the right exists in the Constitution of this State, and in that portion of the Constitution of the United States, distinguishing the separate powers of the two houses of Congress, and where no Constitutional limitation or restriction exists, it is competent for either of the two bodies composing the Legislature, to do, in their separate capacity, whatever may be essential to enable them to legislate. The principles, or rather the rules constituting Parliamentary law, having their foundation in convenience and necessity, have been uniformly received and acted upon in this country, and the binding authority of that law over legislative bodies, so far as it is applicable to our form of government, has been universally acknowledged. Indeed, were it otherwise, the course of legislative procedure, instead of being as it is, well known, or capable of being ascertained, would be involved in the greatest uncertainty and lead to endless confusion. As in a Court of Justice, a rule when once settled in an adjudged case, is binding therefore upon the same Court and upon all inferior tribunals, that the law may be known, instead of being left to the uncertain determination of every Judge; so in a legislative body, what has once been decided upon as the proper course of procedure, is adhered to thereafter in all similar cases. This is to be understood, however, with some qualification, for it has been the usage in American Legislatures for each house to adopt for its government during its sessions a series of rules, usually the rules of the preceding sessions, with such changes or alterations as are deemed desirable; as well as to adopt, during the session, any rule which is thought to be expedient, but a rule so adopted has effect only upon future cases, for when a case has once arisen for legislative action, it is determined by the existing rule or practice, whatever that rule may be.

It is a well established principle of this parliamentary law, that either House may institute any investigation having reference to its own organization, the conduct or qualifications of its members, its proceedings, rights, or privileges, or any matter affecting the public interest upon which it may be important that it should have exact information, and in respect to which it would be competent for it to legislate. The right to pass laws necessarily implies the right to obtain information upon any matter which may become the subject of a law. It is essential to the full and intelligent exercise of the legislative function, and consequently the power of either House of the British Parliament to compel a witness to appear before its bar, or before a committee to whom a matter was referred for investigation, and to give evidence, as well as the power to punish in case of disobedience, was, from a very early period, asserted and settled to be the undoubted right of either House. 2 Hats. 54; 2 id. 40, note 132, 137; 3 Grey, 81; 10 Grey, 186; 2 Rushw. Lex Parlm. 74; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, chap. xvi.; 2; Burdett vs. Abbot, 14 East, 1; Regina vs. Paty, 2 Lord Ray, 1,105; 5 Dow, 165, 199; Anderson vs. Dunn, 6 Wheat. 204; Jeff. Parlm. Manual, § 12. In American legislatures the investigation of public matters before committees, preliminary to legislation, or with the view of advising the House appointing the Committee, is, as a parliamentary usage, as well established as it is in England, and the right of either House to compel witnesses to appear and testify before its Committees, and to punish for disobedience, has been frequently enforced. Proceedings of the New-York House of Assembly in the matter of the contempt of Moses Jaques and Levi D. Slamm, (Jour. of Ass. 1837, 269, 432, 440, 466, 477, 453, 456; Ass. Doc. Nos. 198, 223, 235, 337, 1,127.) By the rules of the New-York House of Assembly it is made the duty of every Standing Committee to inquire into the matter indicated by the title of the Committee, and to report to the House any information which the Committee may deem conducive to the public good. And the right of either House to examine witnesses before its bar, or before a Committee authorized to send for persons and papers, or before a person authorized by a Committee or by either House to take testimony, as well as the power to punish for contempt, in case of disobedience, is expressly provided for by statute; (1 R. S., Part 1, chap. 7, title 5, p. 376, 4th ed.;) and the mode of proceeding, the manner of issuing compulsory process, and the penalties incurred by witnesses in case of neglect or refusal, are specified.

If it is essential to the intelligent exercise of the office of legislation that each of the two Houses composing the Legislature of the State should have this right of inquiry, it would seem that both Boards of the Common Council should possess it also, to enable them to act efficiently within the more limited sphere prescribed for them. If they are to make laws and ordinances for the government of the City, they should have the means of *obtaining full and accurate information respecting* everything of a strictly municipal character relating to the affairs of the City. The right to examine witnesses as a part of the ordinary and usual legislative machinery would seem to follow as incident to the right to legislate, for it would be an inconsistent result of the power to legislate conferred upon them, to hold that they may, under the Charters, exercise the power, and yet may not do what is essential to enable them to exercise it properly. It was urged on the argument that the power to summon witnesses and to compel them to testify is vested in each House of the Legislature, in virtue of its sovereign authority, but such, I apprehend, is not the case. The sovereign authority of the State is primarily in the people, and the manifestation or exercise of that sovereignty is in three coördinate branches—the two Houses and the Executive—the joint concurrence of which, or a vote of two-thirds in each House when the Executive does not concur, is essential before any law can be enacted. No one of the two Houses has the sole attribute of sovereignty.

Neither body is what Blackstone denominates Parliament, "The place where that absolute despotic power is entrusted which in all Governments must reside somewhere;" (1 Com. 116;) for that power can be exercised only by the concurrence of both Houses, and exists separately in neither, and in this country we have never recognized what in England is termed the omnipotence of Parliament. Anderson vs. Dunn, 6 Wheat. 204. It is not therefore by virtue of its absolute sovereignty, that each House of the Legislature exercises the power of compelling witnesses to appear before it or before its Committee, but because it is necessary to enable it to coöperate and perform its part in the duty of legislation. It exists for the same reason that a similar power exists in courts of justice, which is derived from no statute, conferred by no constitution, but is coeval with the existence of such tribunals, having its foundation in the very nature of the judicial institution; (4 Black., 286;) for unless a Court had authority to summon witnesses and compel them to give evidence it could not perform its natural and legitimate functions.

That the Common Council, independent of the statute under which their proceedings have been instituted, as a municipal corporation clothed with legislative powers, had the right, inherent in either Board, of investigating municipal matters, in the ordinary legislative mode, together with the right of summoning witnesses to appear and testify, I have not the slightest doubt; and if there was any doubt before, it is removed by the act referred to, the title, as well as the provisions of which, clearly recognizes the existence of the right. It is called in its title "An act to enable the Common Council to take testimony in matters referred for investigation and inquiry." It is argued that the title forms no part of the act, and this is true of statutes generally; for in the earlier period of legislation the title was usually affixed by the Clerk, after the bill had passed in the House where it originated, and consequently formed no part of the enactment. 8 Coke, Poulter's case, 33, Dwarris 653. And though the practice is now different, the reason of the rule continues from the changes and alterations which bills undergo in the course of their passage, changes not always consonant with the title, and sometimes entirely inconsistent with it. But by the State Constitution of 1846 it is declared that no local or private bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that that subject shall be expressed in its title. Art. 3, sec. 16. The act in question is a local act, being limited in its operation to the City of New-York, and its title, therefore, must be taken as expressive of its subject matter. Not only had the Common Council the right to examine witnesses, but it was within their power to enact ordinances imposing pecuniary penalties upon witnesses neglecting to attend, or refusing to testify. (Grant on Corporations, 56; Willcox on Municipal Corporations, 164.) Whether the provision in Magna Charta, incorporated in our Bill of Rights, that no one shall be imprisoned except by due process of law, would, as has been held repeatedly in respect to municipal corporations, (Wood vs. the Mayor of London, 12 Mod., 686; King vs. Clark, 1 Salk, 349; Wood vs. Searle, Bridg., 141,) deprive either Board of the Common Council of the power of imprisoning a disobedient witness, it is not in this case necessary to inquire, the act of 1855 having provided a mode by which the disobedience of the witness may be punished by imprisonment, if necessary.

It is objected, however, that the provision in this act which declares that the Judge to whom the application shall be made shall adopt such measures to compel the witness to appear and testify, and to punish disobedience, as if the matter were legally pending in Court, does not indicate any measure which the Judge could adopt, as it is a matter which could not be legally pending in Court, and because the matter is not brought before the Judge in a proceeding in Court, but is brought before him out of Court, where, *ex officio*, he has no power to order an attachment, or do any of those acts which it is competent for a Court to do in case of contempt. There is nothing in this objection. The statute is sufficiently plain to indicate what was intended by the Legislature, and it points out, with the necessary clearness and certainty, what the Judge is to do. He is to do what a Court is authorized to do upon the neglect or contumacy of a witness—as, where a witness, subpœnaed to appear and give evidence upon a trial, neglects to appear, or appearing refuses to answer a question which the Court has decided to be a proper one, the Court in the first case may order that an attachment issue directing the Sheriff to bring the witness before it; and upon his being brought in, the Court may fine or imprison him, and in the other case the witness being present, the Court may commit him to prison for his disobedience. To effectuate the purpose of the statute, the Judge is clothed with all the power which a Court would possess in the case of the neglect or of the contumacy of a witness; and for the purpose of compelling the attendance of the witness, or of punishing him for his contempt, the Judge may do, out of Court, whatever he might do if formally sitting in Court. Nor is the statute, in this respect, either novel or without precedent.

Many powers are conferred upon a Judge sitting out of Court, which, before the statutes conferring them, could be exercised only by a Court. In proceedings supplementary to execution the code authorizes a judge of the Court, to do many acts, such as the granting of process of attachment to compel the appearance and examination of the defendant, which before the code could be done only by a court. It is the same in the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, the examination of parties before trial, and in many other cases. And the doctrine is as old as Lord Holt, that where a new authority is constituted with power to fine and imprison, the person or persons invested with such authority, have, for that purpose, whatever belongs to a Court of Record, and need not pursue strictly the form and method of a court, but may, to carry out the purpose of the statute, proceed in a summary way. Greenvelt vs. Burwell, 1 Comyn 76. But the right of either Board of the Common Council to investigate public matters has its limitations; for even the legislature itself can exercise only such powers as have been delegated to it, and is confined strictly within them. Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill 146. It is in the power of either board to investigate any matter they may think proper, but any inquiry they make must be clearly within the scope and object for which they exist as a political body. They are not, I apprehend, confined strictly to matters upon which it would be competent for the corporation to pass a bye-law or ordinance; but the right of inquiry, in my opinion, extends to other matters, in respect to which it may be necessary, or may be deemed advisable to apply for legislative aid. The form inherent in these as public bodies, is a public trust, to be executed for the general benefit of the community for which they act. People vs. Morris, 13 Wend. 331. And it is their duty not only to pass such laws as, or ordinances for, the good government of the city as they may have the power to enact; but also to inquire from time to time, how far on or in what laws it may be necessary for the efficient and better government of the city, to apply to the legislature for the passage of necessary laws. There are matters not comprehended within the powers conferred by the charter, or where the power is doubtful, which it is necessary and in some cases annually, to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of laws, such as the levying of a public tax, the right to impose an assessment; to take private property for public use, or to enforce a lien against the property of an individual for improvements made upon it or repairs done. Hoffman's Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation, 72. It has consequently been customary from the first sitting of a colonial Assembly to the present time, for the Corporation to apply to the Legislature in the form of a petition for the passage of laws necessary for the better government of the City, if in the growth and development of a metropolis like New-York, it is impossible to foresee, in advance, and provide general laws for every exigency that may arise, and hence such applications have been and must continue to be, of constant occurrence. To all such matters, therefore, the right of enquiry must extend, or the Common Council could not discharge efficiently the duty expected from them. As to the manner in which such investigations must be conducted, and the power of either of the Boards or of a Committee, in interrogating witnesses and the rights and duties of the latter, it will be necessary again to recur to the rules and usages established as Parliamentary law. In the first place, the examination of the witnesses must be confined to the subject which is under investigation, and he cannot be asked any question not relating to it. (3 Grey, 81; 10 Grey, 166; 2 Hats., 130, 137.) Nor is he bound to answer any question that would tend to criminate him, (Bar and Aus. 251, 383, 390; 1 Peck, 437; ib., 35; 3 Perry and Knapp, 206; 2 R. and O., 243,) or that would tend to degrade him, unless the question asked is essential to the direct proof of the matter under investigation. (1 M. and M., 168.) When the examination is before a committee, the questions are usually put by the chairman, though any member may put one, and if the witness refuse to answer, the proper course is to take the sense of the committee, and if the majority decide that the question is proper, it is the duty of the witness to answer it. (2 Hats, 136—3 and 6 notes; 4 Grey, 275; 10 id., 165.) I say it is his duty, because if the witness is not governed by the decision of the committee, the matter must be brought before the House, and before the House can determine whether the question is proper or not, the whole of the previous investigation before the committee, must be laid before the House, a course that would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, and in many cases such committees sit during adjournment of the House or after the session is over, and in this State, such examinations may be taken by order of the House or of a committee before a person in any part of the State, or the committee itself may be conducting its investigation in another part of the State from that where the Legislature is sitting, in some of which cases, at least, it would be impracticable to obtain the sense of the House. Still it is in the power of a witness to refuse, for the committee have no means to coerce him. A Court of Justice may coerce a witness and compel him to answer, because the Court has to decide the matter before it; but it is not the office of a committee to decide, they simply investigate and recommend, the ultimate power or decision being in the legislative body by whom the committee were appointed. The case, however, must be a very strong one in which a witness would be justified in refusing to answer a question after the committee had resolved that it was a proper one and in which a legislative body, upon being *appealed to, would not be disposed to regard the refusal* rather as proceeding from perverseness in the witness or from the wish to embarrass the action of the committee, than simply from a desire on his part to protect his rights. It remains then but to consider whether the witnesses in this case were justified in refusing to answer the question put to them, either upon the ground that the Board of Aldermen had no right to investigate the matters referred to the Committee, or upon the ground that the questions were not relevant or pertinent to the matter under investigation. Under the first resolution of the 5th February, 1855, the Committee had no power to examine these witnesses or any other person, but the Chief of Police. The resolution directed the Committee to ascertain from the Chief of Police why he had so long delayed his report, and when they had made that inquiry of Mr. Matsell or had examined him, their powers under this resolution were spent. Their right to examine the respondents of witnesses must rest upon the second resolution authorizing them to inquire as to any frauds or corruption in the Police Department, and as to the manner in which that Department was conducted, which presents the objection mainly relied upon by the respondents that the Common Council have nothing to do with the Police Department, it being organized under a special statute, separating it altogether from the legislative action or control of the Common Council. I do not, however, understand such to be the effect of the Act of April 13, 1853, under which the Police Department is at present organized. It has made many important alterations and changes, but there is nothing in the Act to show that the Department is to *be conducted entirely independent of the Common Council*, but on the contrary, provisions exist in the Act, plainly indicating that the Common Council are to maintain a supervision and watchfulness over the defendants. The appointment of the Chief of Police and of the police officers is vested in other hands—the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge, in whom also is vested the power of removal. The rules or regulations to be adopted for the discipline, conduct and government of the police officers are to be applied by the Mayor, the Recorder and the Chief of Police; and the qualifications of officers, policemen and doormen are prescribed by the act itself. In respect to these matters the Common Council exercise no power. The act specifies the duties of the Chief and of his subordinates, but there is nothing in it to prevent the Common Council from imposing by ordinances additional duties upon all or any of the officers constituting the department. On the contrary, the act itself plainly declares that they shall watch and guard the City, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed in conformity to the ordinances of the Common Council, the laws of the State and of the United States. These rules and regulations are to be in conformity with the ordinances of the Common Council; and as the Common Council have the power of altering the existing ordinances or of enacting additional ones, it follows that, to this extent, at least, the Common Council exercise a supervisory and directing power over the department. That they do, and that it was the intention of the Legislature in the passage of this act that they should, appears still more clearly from the fifth section of the third article, by which the Chief of Police is required to report to the Mayor, once at least every six months, on the state of the police in practical operation, with such other information in his possession as may promote the welfare and efficiency of the department, with such suggestions as he may deem proper," which report the Mayor is required to transmit to the Common Council within five days after he receives it, if the Common Council are then in session, or if not, at the first meeting of the next regular session thereafter, accompanying it "with such remarks and suggestions as he, the Mayor, may deem proper." It is very plain, from this provision, that it was intended that the Common Council should be kept advised of the state and working of the Department, that abuses might be corrected, or that it might be made more efficient, either by the passage of ordinances which the Common Council may have the power to enact, or by applying to the Legislature for the enactment of laws essential to render it more useful or efficient. I have no doubt, therefore, that it was competent for either branch of the Common Council to institute an inquiry into the state and condition of the Police Department—to inquire respecting any frauds or corruption, and generally to inquire into its conduct and management. Such was the nature of the resolution referred to this Committee, and under it they had the right to examine witnesses, and it was the duty of the witnesses to answer any question falling within the object and purpose of the resolution. The two questions asked Webster had reference to his nativity, and the witness McCann was asked of what country he was a native. These questions were irrelevant. The Committee were directed to inquire or investigate as to any frauds or corruptions in any branch of the Police Department, and the manner in which it had been conducted, and they were confined to that subject and could not enter upon any other. Whether an inquiry as to the nativity of the persons composing the Police Department would or would not be an appropriate subject of inquiry, on the part of the Common Council, it is not necessary to determine. It is sufficient that it was not embraced in the resolution referred to the Committee. But this witness refused to answer any other question the Committee might ask him, a refusal entirely unwarrantable, and which renders him liable to be proceeded against as for a contempt. The witness McCann was asked his name, how long he had been upon the police, and what Ward he was attached to, all of which questions he should have answered. He was also asked whether he had ever been in prison in this or in any other country. How much might be comprehended under this question, or what facts the inquiry started by it might elicit, it is impossible to judge of upon the mere statement of the question, and I therefore think that it should have been answered. If it had led to proof that the witness had been convicted, in this or in any other country, of an infamous crime, though that circumstance would not disqualify him under the act of 1853 from serving as a policeman, the propriety of appointing such persons might very well be taken into consideration by the Common Council, with the view of procuring modifications or changes in the existing law. This witness also refused to answer any question the Committee might put to him, and thereby placed himself in the same position as the witness Webster. The respondent, McKellar, was asked six questions, all of which should have been answered. They related first, to his position and the nature of his duties in the Police Department, the salary he received, and whether he received any compensation above his salary. It was not very material to inquire what office he held or what salary he received, as both facts could be ascertained at once by reference to the Corporation Manual; but the nature of his duties and whether he received any compensation above his salary were material questions. Mr. McKellar is the Clerk of the Chief of Police; his duties are not defined by the Police law, other than that he is required to perform all such duties as the Chief of Police shall direct; his salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and his appointment is made with the approval of the Board of Aldermen. In his case, therefore, these inquiries were certainly relevant. The nature of his duties, and whether he received, in virtue of his position, any compensation beyond his salary, were matters in respect to which it was competent for the Committee to inquire, under at least that part of the resolution directing them to inquire as to the manner in which the Police Department was conducted. He was then asked whether he had paid $600 to $1,000 from the Dog-Pound surplus since the last meeting of the Committee, and why he had retained the money in his hands so long. This was a subject especially within the province of the Common Council. They had passed an ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs while abroad in the public streets, under certain penalties, and authorizing the killing of them while found running at large, by any person; and the appointment by the Mayor of persons, at a fixed rate of compensation, to seize and kill them while found loose or at large in the streets. (Ordinances, chap. lxvi., 1845.) No provision had been made for impounding them, and the Mayor, it would seem, in the absence of any regulation on the subject, had established a Dog-Pound, and entrusted the charge of it to the Police Department. It was competent for the Common Council to take the whole subject under consideration to pass an ordinance establishing a Dog-Pound, under such regulations as they might deem expedient, and the manner in which the Dog-Pound was regulated or managed in the Police Department was a legitimate and proper subject of inquiry. The remaining question asked of McKellar was, what disposition had been made of a large black trunk, sealed or locked, that was received in the office of the Chief of Police, some time previous, and of which no account had been rendered. This came directly within the resolution of inquiry, and should have been answered. It is due however to Mr. McKellar, to observe that like the other two witnesses, he refused to answer any questions having reference to the conduct and management of the Police Department; not, as he states in his affidavit, from an unwillingness to give a full and perfect account of all his acts and proceedings in and about the matters inquired of, and of his whole conduct since he has been connected with the Police Department, but because, acting under advice, he conceived that the Board of Aldermen or their Committee had no right or authority to make such an inquiry. This objection he interposed at the commencement of his examination, and instead of a specific refusal to answer each particular question, he relied throughout on this general objection. He further sets forth as affording countenance to the objection he made, that one of the three members comprising the Committee dissented from all its acts and proceedings, and was not present when the questions referred to were propounded to the witness. Much has been said in the discussion of the case about the merits of this investigation—the manner in which it has been conducted, and of the motives which led to it. But the only point that arises on this application is, whether the Board of Aldermen had the right, and whether the questions put by the Committee were competent under the resolution referred to them. I am of opinion that the Board had the right, and as it involved the exercise of a discretionary legislative power—the manner in which the Board or its Committee here used the discretion committed to them is not a matter to be inquired into or reviewed here. The right of the Committee being now determined, it is presumed that these witnesses will submit themselves for examination. An order, therefore, will simply be made that they appear at the next meeting of the Committee and be examined touching any matter embraced by the resolution of the 15th of March, 1855, upon receiving notice from the Chairman of the Committee of the time of its next sitting, when, should they fail to attend, or attending, refuse to testify, an attachment will be granted for that refusal and for refusing to answer the questions already propounded to them, and which have been determined to be proper.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, June 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still in fair request at steady prices, with sales for the day of 100 bbls. at $6 for Pearls and Pots ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is quiet; the small stock and high claims of owners checking operations. Sales *were made of 50 bags Laguayra at 10½c.*; 50 Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c.; and 300 Rio at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Remains quiet and depressed. The day's business consists of about 2,500 bales at about ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. lower prices than those previously quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to be freely offered and as the demand does not correspond with the supply, prices retain a downward tendency. This day's movements include 7,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 75 @ 8 87½
Ordinary State	8 87½ @ 9 00
Straight State	9 00 @ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 37½
Mixed Western	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Common to Good Ohio	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 87½ @ 10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 37½ @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @ 10 75
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @ 10 25
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Of the sales, 1,000 bbls. were Common State, for July delivery, on terms not disclosed. Canadian is inactive and languid,—1,250 bbls. common to extra found buyers at $10@$11. A parcel of very inferior was procured at $8 25 ℔ bbl. Southern is in slack demand and is tending downwards,—1,000 bbls. were purchased at $10 75@$12 25 for very common to extra, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 350 bbls. fine and superfine Rye Flour at $7 50@$9; and small lots of Jersey Corn Meal at $5 06¼@$5 12½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is rare and needed. Poor kinds are plenty and heavy. The sales of the day embrace 1,200 bushels superior Canadian Red at $2 50, and 700 fair do. White at $2 45 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; 700 bushels Common were obtained at $1 76@$1 77. Barley and Oats are quiet and depressed. Corn is in brisk demand at about previous figures. The supply is moderate. The transactions reach 107,000 bushels at 98c.@$1 01 for mixed Western; $1 04½ for Yellow Southern, and $1 00 for White do. The bulk of the sales was of mixed Western.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River have been made at former rates.

HOPS—Continue in good request and firm in price at 12c.@14c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

IRON—Nothing really new has occurred in this line.

LATHS—Eastern are selling rapidly at $1 75 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is quiet, but unchanged in value.

LIME—Rockland is sought after at 90c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. The day's sales include a cargo of Trinidad and another of Cardenas, on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are about the same. Spirits Turpentine is dull and obtainable, at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon. There is less doing in Rosin, but this is without any further material alteration.

OILS—There exists a moderate inquiry for Whale and Sperm, but these are held above the views of buyers. Palm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is retailing at 90c.@93c. ℔ gallon. Whale parcels are quoted 2c. ℔ gallon lower. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, being less freely offered at higher prices. The day's sales do not exceed 900 bbls. at $17 50@$17 62½ for Old Mess; $15@$15 12½ for New Prime, and $18@$18 25 for New Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are still salable and firm—300 pkgs. changed hands at 9¼c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate supply and demand at former figures. Lard is less active, yet steady—sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs., fair to strictly prime, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates,—300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for Prime; $11 50@$13 50 for Country Mess; $15 25@$16 for repacked Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $23@$26 ℔ tce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal at from $16@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese commands but from 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. taken, at $6 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were reported, at old rates.

SUGARS—The demand continues fair, and prices rule firm. The day's business comprised about 800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@6¼c., with some Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6c., and New-Orleans at 6c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Only 6,000 lbs. Prime changed hands, at 12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 35c.@35½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there was more offering, and rates were rising. The engagements included about 25,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel, and 1,500 to 10,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb. For other ports the shipments were very light, and previous quotations were barely sustained.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.
The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished anew, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.
Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stables, and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.
Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States.
H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.
During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM. F. JONES, Proprietor.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Neversink and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious Hotel, situated in the most healthful and beautiful city on the Hudson, alike noted for its magnificent drives, pure atmosphere, beautiful scenery and splendid country seats, affords to the man of business or the quiet pleasure-seeker attractions to be found in no other city of this State. Furnished rooms, singly or in suites, from $6 to $14 per week, with board. THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor. Address T. H. GREGORY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This house is now open for the reception of visitors. The usual regular line of stages has been established between the landing and the house, running in connection with the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats. The authorized agent of the proprietors will be found at the landing and the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, Oak Hill Station, opposite Catskill. Passengers will save themselves expense and trouble by giving their checks to him. BEACH & CO. June 11, 1855.

SUMMER BOARDING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—May be obtained at 88th-st., directly on the water, the situation one of the most delightful on the Island, commanding splendid views up and down the river; the grounds well shaded with large old trees; the house spacious and just fitted up for the reception of a few persons, to form a pleasant family. Communication with the City hourly by stage, and but five minutes' walk to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Also accommodations for horses.

NATIONAL HOTEL—RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the season. It has just been newly fitted up, and offers peculiar advantages to families anxious to escape the great watering places. The Springs have a high reputation in many diseases, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful rural district, near the line of the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers will leave the cars at Herkimer, where they will find conveyances for the Springs. E. CANEY, Jr., Proprietor.

BOARDING AND SEA BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—The house is very pleasantly situated, near the sea, commodious and well shaded; the grounds are extensive; fine sea and land views, combining all the requisites for a pleasant Summer residence. 3 miles from Vanderbilt's landing, and one mile off the plank road; stages six times a day. Inquire of J. LAWRENCE, at JOSEPH MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL, SEA SIDE—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island—six miles from Brooklyn—now open for the reception of permanent boarders for the season. Meals and refreshments at all hours for transient guests. B. RATHBUN, Agent.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SHELDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., New-York, is now open for the reception of boarders. A good livery stable attached to the house, close to the Railroad station. J. LUCAS, late of the Union House at Stamford.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. au26,6m-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. my30,6m-law2yTu

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. H. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—And for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts, warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York. HENRY GERKER, HENRY JORDON, FREDERICK STAAKE, FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr. NEW-YORK, 5th Mo. 18, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1855.

NOTICE.—The copartnership between the subscribers under the firm of HALSEY & BEACH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by S. D. Beach, who will continue the business at No. 236 Washington-st., New-York. S. D. BEACH. H. M. HALSEY. June 18, 1855.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 8 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. [illegible] T. S. CHAMBERS, [illegible] Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superb stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CATHEDRAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the Grand Piano in a square case. [illegible] plain, substantial and elegant. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of [illegible] Co., of Boston, [illegible] and the best Boston Pianos. [illegible] MELODEONS, and other at the lowest prices. [illegible]
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. [illegible] ELY & MUNGER, No. [illegible] Broadway. St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, [illegible] West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with [illegible] modern improvements, made of best materials [illegible] Written guarantee with every [illegible] being practical men, and manufacturing [illegible] the best pianos lower than anywhere else [illegible] keep in tune and wear well, had better call and [illegible]. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has on hand a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new Circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 150 and 152 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $375, for sale for $220, with stool. Can be seen at No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 8 o'clock till 3 on Monday and Tuesday.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever inducement may be offered to the contrary, till they have first seen these improved Pianos.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A most beautiful toned rosewood piano, 7-octave, and new, fully warranted, made by a very superior maker, will be sold at a very great sacrifice, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Apply at No. 189 West Broadway, up stairs.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 148 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second-hand Piano-fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 16th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING. Rent deducted. New and second hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. June.		Leaves Ocean Port. June.	
19—Tuesday	7 A. M.	19—Tuesday	[illegible]
20—Wednesday	7 A. M.	20—Wednesday	[illegible]
21—Thursday	[illegible]	21—Thursday	[illegible]
22—Friday	[illegible]	22—Friday	[illegible]
23—Saturday	[illegible]	23—Saturday	[illegible]
24—Sunday	[illegible]	24—Sunday	[illegible]
25—Monday	[illegible]	25—Monday	[illegible]

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Friday, June 15	[illegible]	Saturday, June 16	[illegible]
Saturday, June 16	[illegible]	Sunday, June 17	[illegible]
Sunday, June 17	[illegible]	Monday, June 18	[illegible]
Monday, June 18	[illegible]	Tuesday, June 19	[illegible]
Tuesday, June 19	[illegible]	Wednesday, June 20	[illegible]
Wednesday, June 20	[illegible]	Thursday, June 21	[illegible]
Thursday, June 21	[illegible]		

E. HAIGHT's line of Stages, for Squan, connect with this boat.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible], Commander. This steamer will leave pier foot of King-st. on TUESDAY, June 19, [illegible] East River, at [illegible]; Pier No. 3 North River at [illegible]. Fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. Fare [illegible]. L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, being a sea going steamer, can be chartered for excursions, and being the largest and most elegant steamer in the business, having a large dancing saloon, with state rooms adjoining, with every other convenience requisite for the comfort or pleasure, offers great inducements for parties wishing a pleasant excursion. For further particulars apply to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9 A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half-price for children.

GRAND PIC-NIC EXCURSION TO HUDSON PARK.—The Sixth Universalist Society's Sunday School will have their Annual Pic-nic Excursion, on THURSDAY, June 21. A steamer and the splendid barge Irene, also a band of music, have been engaged for the occasion. Boat will leave foot of Amos st. at 8 o'clock, from the foot of [illegible] at 8½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. [illegible] West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRANE, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. [illegible], will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1; Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

REGULAR DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY, LANDING AT YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, CATSKILL and HUDSON.—The steamer METROPOLIS, Captain J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips to Albany on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855, leaving New-York from foot of Jay-st., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning, leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars inquire at No. [illegible] West-st., [illegible] Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York can find at Keyport, with good hotels [illegible].

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and splendid steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

A BARGAIN—STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Steamboat EDWIN FORREST, complete in every respect for immediate use. Apply to JOHN DAILEY, No. [illegible] West-st., or to A. F. HILL, No. [illegible] West-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TEAS, COFFEES AND SUGARS, No. 516 Greenwich-st., corner of Spring.—WM. LYNCH calls the attention of his old customers and the public to his above new establishment, which he has now opened with a very large stock of teas, coffees and sugars, and in the present depressed times, he is determined to sell retail at wholesale prices. [illegible] by inspecting his present stock, before purchasing elsewhere, consisting of the finest green and black teas, of every variety, and selected from some of the choicest [illegible] this year's importation. N. B.—The trade supplied on the most advantageous terms. Goods delivered to railroads, steamboats, stores and ferries, free of charge. WM. LYNCH, No. 516 Greenwich-st., corner of Spring.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1855.

☞ J. K. [illegible] and S. B. Shaw are agents for the Daily Times at Cleveland, Ohio. Orders for the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly will be attended to promptly, on application to either.

☞ We must repeat, for the information of Correspondents, that we cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Those who wish to preserve them should retain copies.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style, and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

Officering the Navy.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* denies the correctness of our remarks a week or two since, in respect to the manner in which the officers of our Navy are created, and says that:

"The assertion of the Times that 'our navy is more aristocratic in its officers than the navy of either France or England,' must have inadvertently slipped from its pen, for certainly it has no foundation in fact. The mode in which the appointments are made is of the most liberal character, and in strict conformity with the spirit of our Republican Institutions. By a law of Congress, passed several years ago, the representatives from the several States name the young gentlemen who are to be educated for midshipmen, just as they select West Point Cadets. Is there anything aristocratic or otherwise objectionable in this? Contrast this mode of appointment with the practice that prevails under monarchical Governments, surely the allegation of the Times must fall to the ground."

We shall not quarrel with the *Commercial* for proving the truth of what we said. But we did not suppose there was any necessity for stating, in our remarks, that officers of the Navy received their appointments by favor of members of Congress. We only denied that they first served their time before the mast. They do not rise from the ranks, as our Judges, Governors, Mayors, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Presidents all do, by the sheer force of merit, but they are appointed by members of Congress. They form a class by themselves of young aristocrats, who are booked for life in the public service at too early an age for their talents or inclinations to be developed, and are put on the line of promotion from sheer favoritism, because the politics of their father, or uncle, or brother, happened to be agreeable to the member of Congress from the District in which they lived, or for any other reason than that which should alone entitle them to the distinguished honor of being educated, fed, clothed and supported during their natural lives by the Government. The "young gentlemen" receive their appointments as midshipmen while they are young boys; they are then sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they are taught the rudimental arts of navigation; they are afterwards sent to sea, and, unless they prove to be incorrigible dunces, they are regularly commissioned as midshipmen, and henceforth they rise to the highest offices without any respect to merit or length of service, but in chronological order. There is an examination at each promotion, it is true, below a commander; but it is a mere matter of routine, which tests the memory rather than the ability of the candidate. The system of officering our Navy is purely aristocratic; there is no promotion in it from the ranks, the officers are appointed by favor, and not raised by merit. The boy of fifteen, when he is sent to Annapolis to be educated at the public expense, is a "young gentleman," as the *Commercial* calls him, by virtue of a patent issued by the President—just as the son of an English Marquis is a Lord by virtue of the Queen's patent—and he takes precedence of the oldest gunner or quartermaster in the Navy, who may be covered with honorable scars and capable of commanding a fleet, but who cannot be called a gentleman, nevertheless, nor ever hope to rise a peg higher in the service, let his services or talents be what they may.

We beg leave to assure our Buffalo friend that we are perfectly well acquainted with the subject, and that when we made the remarks which he quoted we were not writing at random. The "cadets of our Navy" do not serve their time before the mast any more than the cadets of West Point serve their time as soldiers in the Army. A Summer voyage of "four or five months" in the *Preble*, where a few "young gentlemen" play at "pulling at tacks and sheets," would not be considered serving their time before the mast in any service where promotion was made to depend upon merit.

Let us not be misunderstood as intending to utter a word in disparagement of the officers of our Navy, who are, generally, gallant and deserving men, and in all respects equal to the officers in any naval service. They are so in spite of the system by which our Navy is officered, and not in consequence of it.

But it is not among the officers that we must look for the baleful effects of the aristocratic system of our Navy, but among what they call "the men." The gentlemen, and "the young gentlemen," are as well as could be expected, notwithstanding the "one hundred and ten Lieutenants not fit to take command of a ship," and the "seventy-five unfit to be entrusted as watch-officers abroad, or on home stations." The crews of our naval ships are a thoroughly demoralized class, among whom it is rare to find an American of any pretension to character; they are composed of the riff-raff and rough allies of all nations; and, bad as they are, it is found to be a difficult matter to get enough of them when one of our ships is ready for sea.

While there is nothing for our Navy to do, it will be well enough done; but, if the country should ever find itself involved in a war, the evils of our aristocratic system will be developed, just as the inherent evils of a similar system have been exhibited by the terrible disasters and disgraces of the English army in the Crimea.

Every boy in this country is stimulated by the knowledge that, with perseverance and good luck, he may reach the most exalted offices in the State; he may become wealthy or famous—all offices are open to him, from the Presidency downwards, unless his inclinations or his destiny should place him in the Navy. There he is denied promotion; neither luck nor perseverance will be of any avail to him in what is called "the service" of his country; for there, as the Buffalo *Commercial* says, with entire truth, "By a law of Congress, passed several years ago, the representatives from the several States name the young gentlemen who are to be educated for midshipmen, just as they select West Point cadets."

And having stated this, the *Commercial* very naively asks, "Is there anything aristocratic in this?"

Post-Office Sins of Omission and Transmission.

New-York wants a new Post-Office building down town, and a new Post-Office up town; it wants a far better system of City delivery than that now in use; it wants cheaper Oceanic postage; it wants immunity for its correspondence from the thief-takers as well as the thieves of the Department; it wants a chance to revivify some of the more valuable contents of the Dead-Letter Office, before they are consigned to the moulds and the vats of Connecticut paper-mills; and it wants a great many other things which we need not stop to specify. In all these particulars it seems likely to be found wanting. They, who have charge of the postal derangements of the country, have had all these greater or lesser needs presented to them so eloquently, so cogently, so frequently, that their knowledge of the subject is not to be questioned. They only, we presume, postpone action until the several evils deprecated become positively unbearable, thus furnishing what they may deem *dignus vindice nodus*—a knot requiring nothing less than a departmental God to untie it—some featherless descendant of Mercury, in the mail line.

Not that the Department lacks energy. Its energy, indeed, is portentous when little men and things are found slightly deranged. Witness the outcry raised against Mr. Pierce, the Dispatch Agent, for indulging in certain trifling courtesies to fellow merchants, at the expense of Government. Witness also, and with especial note, the projected raid against the mail-bags of independent steamers, all because a few hard-headed gentlemen prefer to have their letters cost a half-dollar, and spend three weeks in going to London, than to send them in ten days for two shillings. In such cases Government is prepared to come out particularly strong. So they blockaded the cook and chambermaid of the United States, while that modern Kidd, Capt. Kinney, was afloat on tropic seas not far off Greytown. So they bombarded Greytown, when Havana held half a dozen Americans in its dungeons, ready for the chains or the garote. This is the stuff of which administrations are made. "These are merchants," said Burke, "with the genius of statesmen; and statesmen with the genius of peddlers." We have some right to claim the first portion of this antithesis for the merchants of New-York; the statesmen of Washington may take the rest. A handful of common-sense might have assured them that the fun of throwing away time and money in evading the transatlantic facilities of the United States mail must soon flag, and the practice destroy itself. They probably were so assured. And yet we find that very stringent, and doubtless offensive measures, are afoot to compel our people to economy, wisdom, and kindred virtues,—patience never, and gratitude always, excepted.

This jealousy of competition is, we cannot avoid thinking, to the last degree foolish and chimerical. There is no serious danger of successful rivalry with Government in the transmission of mails, either outward or inland; until some enormous company with boundless facilities, an idea of the magnitude of which may be gathered from the official list of Post-Offices and Post-Roads in the country, shall announce itself ready to relieve the Department of the whole, and not of one or two favored divisions of the service. Public sentiment is steadily in favor of fair play, and therefore adverse to cutting the fat, and leaving the lean, as the vulgate has it; it will maintain no such partial dealing.

These are, therefore, the windmills with which Government contends. Leaving them, we beg Judge Campbell to measure the abundance of practical work—giant abuses worthy his steel—to be found in New-York, and to devote some little attention to them. A free State of the Federal sisterhood is, we know, only a step-daughter of Government. But we are asking moderately. New-Jersey, with its hills, and pines, and sands, and a population less than we enumerate, has some hundred Post-Offices to this one of ours. Such offices, too, do only their own work or that of the immediate neighborhood, while more than one half of the force at this office is busied in forwarding correspondence coming from, and destined to, other parts of the Union, or on its way to or from Europe. A day spent at the north door of the old chapel on Liberty-street, in sight of the tons on tons of letters and papers which wagons are delivering and receiving at all hours of the twenty-four, will give the stranger some notion of the vast business, for the transaction of which the Federal authorities hire a dilapidated church and a wholly inadequate number of clerks. The City Post Office is, in fact, less a local than a national institution. It of course should be so treated. But in size, conduct and all else, it is both a local and national nuisance. Its room and appointments are upon a dimension unworthy of a second-rate provincial town.

Therein the Postmaster-General has a national obligation to perform. We are aware of the amount of objurgation already, but vainly, spent in this cause upon the unflinching head of the official. He is nevertheless vulnerable. There is one feather that breaks the camel's back; that feather, be it gray goose quill or otherwise,—if there be speculation in the eyes of a disgusted public hereaway,—Chief Campbell may expect to have on his shoulders presently. Without greater activity, he will, and of right ought to, be pilloried and transmitted to posterity as the pest of epistolographers—the stumbling-block in the way of postal progress. He will be be-knighted and "handed down" to posterity as Sir James Campbell, Knight——of the Post.

Prospects of Reform in England.

American readers must not be misled by the cry of reform in England, into imagining that the London *Times* and the leading reform orators in Parliament, are aiming at any radical reform of the principles of government by their tremendous tirades against the Ministry. The reform that these gentlemen mean is reforming the party in power out of office, and reforming themselves into their places. The only kind of reform that the most radical and denunciatory among them all aim at or dream of, is what they call "Administrative Reform," a mere local change in the manner of transacting official business. While the nation is at war no reforms can be effected; and, while the party in power keep up the war, they will keep their places. It is very evident that the English people are a fighting people, that they approve of the war, and are quite willing to bear the burden of it, provided they enjoy the privilege of grumbling while they pay. The opponents of the war are but a feeble handful, and with but one popular speaker, Mr. Bright, to act as their mouthpiece, and but one weekly paper of limited circulation to serve as their organ. The whole of the London Press advocates the war, and the only cause of complaint with it is that it has not been carried on with sufficient vigor. The *Empire*, a new weekly paper, edited by the noted George Thompson, is the only exception to the unanimity of the London Press in support of the war, and in perfect loyalty to the throne. Mr. Gladstone, as we showed by a quotation from one of his speeches, is opposed to war in principle, as an anti-Christian custom, but he is the last man to look to for aid in anything like a reformatory movement. The country Press is as decidedly in favor of the war as that of the metropolis; it is said the only exception is the Manchester *Examiner*, which is under the influence of Mr. Bright. All classes, agriculturists, shop-keepers, merchants and manufacturers are in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor, and the pluck of the nation is as thoroughly roused as it was during the great Napoleonic wars. To expect that any reformatory measures could be carried under such circumstances, while the whole energies of the people are bent upon sustaining what they believe to be the national honor, is idle. We have looked in vain to discover any indications of a desire for reform, except as to measures for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

When the hurly-burly's done, when the maimed and crippled soldiers return to their cheerless homes, when the heroes have received their peerages and the dead have been buried, and the debt begins to press with its oppressive weight upon their shoulders, then the people may talk of reform, and may demand it in tones too loud to be resisted. But there will be no reform while there is any fighting, nor any desire for it while the public mind can be amused and occupied by reading accounts of the victories gained by the soldiers and sailors. The popular ovations to the returned Crimeans, and the cheers which spur on the recruits as they leave their native shores for the seat of war, tell too plainly to be misunderstood the predominant feeling of the people.

☞ Col. Kinney, upon the eve of his departure, left a card behind him, which has just been published, and will be found in another column. The Colonel urges that it is becoming very important that he should be in Nicaragua with his colony, at a very early day; and in view of the obstacles thrown in his way by the United States Government, he is compelled to take informal leave of his country, as well as of most of those who had enlisted to go with him. He invites them to follow him as soon as convenient.

This card is calculated to strengthen the suspicion that the object of the Colonel's expedition is quite as much political as agricultural. The urgency which he speaks of can only arise from causes connected with revolutionary movements in the country to which he is going. If his purposes were purely and innocently those of colonization, he could afford to await the decision of our Courts of law. His sudden departure is a *quasi* confession of the illegal character of his projects. He took with him, we believe, but eighteen of his Company. It is not likely that he will be joined by any considerable portion of those who were left behind.

☞ Joseph Blunt, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued a circular notification that a State Convention will be called during the month of August, to nominate a State ticket for the coming Fall election, which shall represent hostility to the encroachments and aggressions of Slavery, without regard to other political divisions. The sentiment represented by this movement is very strong in this State and throughout the North; and if the organization to sustain it shall be efficient and thorough, it will be very likely to triumph in a popular canvass.

Sectionalism in our Army.

It is a remarkable circumstance that of the thirty-four cadets composing the graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point, this year, there are but five from the Slave States—a seventh of the whole number—while Massachusetts alone has four, and New-York seven. This class started, it seems, four years ago, with fifty members; but the rigors of West Point discipline, and the "demerit" marks have reduced the number down to thirty-four. The Slave States must have had their full share of representatives in the class, and we are led to infer that the greater part of the missing members were from the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. If the graduating class of 1855 be a fair criterion to judge by, we should say that the Army, in a short time, would be officered almost wholly by Northern men; but the South could have no cause for complaint if such should prove to be the case. In the civil service where there are no rigors of discipline, nor any lists of "demerits" to interfere with appointments, they will be sure to have at least their full share of offices.

☞ In another column we give a very extended and elaborate opinion of Judge Daly in the matter of the application made by the Common Council for power to compel certain witnesses to answer questions. It will be remembered that the Committee of investigation into the affairs of the Police Department propounded sundry questions to Mr. McKellar, the Chief's Clerk, and others; and that they refused to answer on the ground that the Committee had no power in the premises. Judge Daly, by a very long argument, in which he exhausts the history of legislative powers, arrives at the conclusion that the Committee has power to compel testimony, and that the witnesses must therefore respond to the queries propounded. The investigation can now, therefore, be resumed.

☞ The Park meeting, last night, was large but not particularly enthusiastic or interesting. The speaking was heavy. A full report will be found in another part of this morning's Times.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—There was a fine house last evening on the occasion of Max Maretzek's benefit. The performances were lengthy, and did not terminate till a late hour.

Niblo's Garden.—A recitative or grand opera called the "Daughter of St. Mark," was given here last evening for the first time. The music is by Balfe—the rhymes by Alfred Bunn. This opera was originally produced at Drury-lane Theatre, London, about nine years ago. Bunn was manager of that establishment, and so far as this opera was concerned, did everything that was possible to earn its success, not only as an opera, but as a spectacle. No man has a greater respect for the paint brush than Alfred Bunn, and no one is more easily captivated with the glare of tinsel spangles. Being himself the adopter of the libretto and the stage manager, he took care to have situations of the right kind, done in the right way. Thus in the "Daughter of St. Mark" we have processions, palaces, moonlights, banners, ballet dancers, pages, maids of Honour and every other human and artificial contrivance of the advanced stage. As a spectacle at Drury Lane this opera was superb; as a spectacle at Niblo's it is ridiculous. The playbill invites this kind of comparison by announcing that the opera is produced with "all its original splendor."

The story on which the libretto is founded is taken from Venetian history, and was first used by M. S. Georges in a French piece. Mr. Bunn "cribbed" the latter, and put it into opera form. The legend is that *Caterina*, niece to a patrician of Venice, was according to the laws of the State debarred from marrying a foreigner. With the usual adaptability of her sex *Caterina* immediately falls in love with the prohibited cavalier—*Adolph de Coucy*. Daggers begin to rise in the market after the discovery of this circumstance. Three picturesque ruffians are kept in an uncomfortable closet, which, from its situation must be damp. Whenever the poet is in want of a startling effect, he draws the curtain and exhibits the three ruffians with their three daggers, gleaming with their preternatural brilliances all at once. The remainder of the plot is explained in the quotation furnished by the management; "in order to satisfy the rigid laws which forbade the marriage of any Venetian of noble birth with a foreigner, the destined bride was solemnly adopted by the State and declared a daughter of St. Mark."

The confident clap-dash style of producing things at this house, is not the least calculated for spectacle pieces. The "Daughter of St. Mark" has been placed on the stage at some expense, but with no taste. Here and there there is a new scene, as if to remind you that all the others are old. In a word, the scenery is sufficiently good to be mean; but not so mean as to be positively bad. The finale to the second act introduces a procession, and affords an immense opportunity for the scenic artist and *costumier*. A large arch of Sienna marble, with something growing out of the top, is all that is attempted here. Nothing in the world can be funnier than the way the armed warriors and processionists walk out of the sky, on to the roof, and then down to the ground, whilst the lady whom they are escorting comes in on the ground floor by a totally different route.

Miss Louisa Pyne sings delightfully in this opera, as she does in everything. The music (which by the way was written for Miss Rainforth) is far more dramatic than we are accustomed to on the English stage. Harrison, as the hero, is helped out materially by dangerous unison passages on the violins, and managed to preserve a tolerable intonation.

Whether from insufficient rehearsals, or from the mediocrity of the company, we were unable to detect any excellence in the musical performance of the opera beyond what could be justly claimed by Miss Louisa Pyne. Although we are unqualified admirers of that lady, we do not think she is capable of giving all the musical ideas of Balfe in one *rôle*. A few more performances will, we hope, materially improve our opinion of the orchestra, the chorus, the ballet dancers, and all the basses.

☞ The presentation of Diplomas to the Graduates of the Normal Schools of the Board of Education takes place to-night, at the Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A large attendance is insured by the nature of the exercises.

☞ Leavenworth, the duelist, is worse; it is said he cannot survive.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Robbery of $5,000 from an Express Company—Arrest of the Robber—The Know Nothing Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Boston, Monday, June 18.

Jackson & Co.'s Express, between Portsmouth and Boston, was robbed this morning on the up-train of $5,000, Government funds. There were $27,000, in bags, on the cars, being the balance of the Government money after paying off the United States frigate *Constitution*. Only one bag was taken, and this, it is supposed, was got at by means of false keys.

Smith Robinson, the freight agent of the Eastern Railroad, was arrested in this city this afternoon, for stealing the bag of $5,000 from Jackson & Co. It appears that he placed the bag in his carpet bag and brought it to this city. And when the officers entered his office he was engaged in counting the money. He was committed to jail. He belongs to Portsmouth, is a man of some property, and has a family.

The leading Know-Nothings of this State have finally decided to call an extra session of the State Council on the 29th inst. To this Council the delegates will report the doings of the National Council. The obligation of secrecy will then be thrown off, and a grand Mass Convention in some central locality will be called to take action to be pursued in the present political crisis.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Charlestown to-day, with unusual pomp and display. The Monument and public buildings were appropriately decorated. The military and firemen turned out, and salutes were fired from the Navy-Yard, and by the artillery companies. The festivities were finished with a display of fireworks. In the city, the new company of flying artillery turned out and exhibited great skill and rapidity in firing their guns on the Common, in presence of a large number of spectators.

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, June 18.

It was rumored that the President intended leaving here this morning to make a visit of several days to a personal friend in Virginia. He will, however, be prevented from doing so in consequence of the illness of his wife.

Railroad Accident.

Utica, Monday, June 18.

A man was run over this afternoon, on the Central Railroad, by the accommodation train from the West. He was about 35 years of age and has not been identified. No blame is attached to those having charge of the train.

The Boston Row Boat Regatta.

Boston, Monday, June 18.

The city of Boston has offered an additional prize of a purse containing one hundred dollars cash to professional rowers, to be contended for on the 4th of July, at the regatta on Charles River.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

Halifax, Monday, June 18—10 P. M.

The steamer *Asia*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, has not yet arrived at this port, and her Agents here do not much expect her under fifteen or twenty hours.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

Albany, Monday, June 18.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held on Thursday next in this city. Hon. Gerrit Smith will address the Society.

Congressional Nomination.

Louisville, Saturday, June 16.

The *Times* announces that Hon. W. C. Preston, late Whig representative in Congress, is now up for the same office as the candidate of the Anti-Know-Nothings.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Monday, June 18.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all points, is received.

The Monument to the Martyrs.

The Brooklyn "Martyrs' Monument Association" held a meeting at the Athenæum last evening, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the removal of the bones of the Martyrs to their final resting place on the 26th of August next, on Fort Greene, and the erection of a suitable monument to their memory. The large hall of the Athenæum was well filled.

At 8 o'clock, the Board of Aldermen, having adjourned for the purpose of attending this meeting, marched into the hall and were soon followed by the Veterans of the War of 1812, and the American Volunteers, Capt. Morton, of Brooklyn. On the platform were seated besides the speaker of evening, the President of the Martyrs' Monument Association—George Taylor, Esq.; Hon. John Dikeman, E. Alex. Patten and I. H. Smith, Esqs.

At 8½ o'clock Rev. Dr. Chapin was introduced as the first speaker of the evening. The announcement was greeted with applause. He said that he had appeared there, agreeably to a request, with the understanding that this was no political movement, and as such it had his warmest sympathies. The subject which had been set down for him to speak upon, was, he said—"The Patriotism of our Sires." He thought his chances of making an effective speech small, as his subject was so great.

Judging from the satisfaction expressed by the audience before he concluded, they must have considered it a great speech, as well as a great subject. He considered Patriotism and our Sires synonymous terms, and proceeded to enumerate some of the important acts which influenced the Revolution, which he considered of use, if not for information, for inspiration. Some considered such talk fustian, but he did not—in considering these matters we of the present day, living in luxury, are rebuked for so long neglecting these sires.

Liberty first arrived at maturity in this country—it was indigenous to the American soil. The patriotism of our sires was a patriotism of principle—an enlightened and intelligent patriotism. The Revolution was not the movement of a mob, nor of blind counsel. They counted well the cost, and they knew that they would have to seal their principles with their hearts' blood. Every man had wrought over it, and some had prayed over it, and of all men in the world, they least deserved to be called rebels.

He did not know of a history where there are so many marked individual characters, saying nothing of Washington, Allen, &c., but among the sturdy farmers and hardy mechanics—all were so absorbed that embodied the cause within himself—relating the story of Mrs. Totten, of South Carolina, who fired a powder magazine to prevent its falling into possession of the English, and boasting of it in the presence of the British commander, who was exasperated at thus being thwarted, as indicating the fixed principles by which the women of that day were governed.

The Martyrs who perished in the Wallabout prison-ships were alluded to in glowing terms—their constancy under trial and suffering, with the worst of deaths staring them in the face—starvation, when by enlisting under the British flag they could have been released from their terrible dungeon. Hale and Andre were ranged side by side by the speaker, to show the different principles which actuated them. Andre, when led out to execution, said, in effect, "I die a brave man." How different were the feelings of Nathan Hale. When taken out for execution, he says, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

In closing, the learned speaker urged the necessity of wiping away the stain resting upon the country, by neglecting their duty to their sires, to whom they owed so much.

This address was well received, and was followed by Hon. J. L. Jernigan, who took for the subject of his remarks, "Martyr Patriotism;" Rev. Dr. Storrs—"Monuments—More important as tributes for the living than as memorials for the dead;" Rev. J. T. Headley—"Our Duty—The monument to the martyrs of the prison-ship," and Geo. Taylor, Esq.; all of whose remarks were received with many marks of approbation.

Mr. Taylor, as President of the Association, denied most emphatically that the Society had any other object in view than that publicly avowed—to erect a monument to the Martyrs.

The proceedings closed by the North Carolina Band playing "Washington's March."

We are informed that 1,310 tickets were sold, at 50 cents each, for this demonstration. There were probably eighteen hundred people present.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos. 100, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MAIDEN-LANE FIRE.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1855.—Messrs. Stearns & Marvin—Gents: The fire that entirely destroyed the building No. 10 Maiden-lane, on the morning of the 13th inst., a part of which was occupied by us, severely tested one of your RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, No. [illegible], purchased in February, 1853. It remained among the ruins for [illegible] hours and on being opened this morning all the books and papers were found to be perfectly legible.

Yours, &c., [illegible], No. 10 Maiden-lane.

These Safes, secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, are manufactured and sold by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. [illegible] Water-st., The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's Patents. Also for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE YOUNGEST CHILD OR FEEBLEST INVALID may take DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, or FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, with perfect safety. They restore strength and appetite almost immediately. Sold by all apothecaries, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. [illegible] Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. [illegible] Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. [illegible] Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

SILKS—INDIA SILKS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
[illegible] yards Satin Plaid Silks from [illegible] to $1 [illegible].
[illegible] yards Striped Silks, new styles, [illegible] to $1.
[illegible] yards solid colors, choice shades, [illegible] to $1 [illegible].
[illegible] yards Satin Plaid [illegible], [illegible] to $1 [illegible].
[illegible] yards Plaid Striped India Silks for [illegible] to [illegible].
S. & M. E. TOWLE, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS—FIRST ON THE LIST, light, superb, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN DRESS HAT of the season—[illegible] worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. [illegible] ideal of a classic and artist [illegible] Hat. The

SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones [illegible]

STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found Hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The

CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT has just been replenished with a full Summer stock, imported and home manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile wearers than any that have preceded them. The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy Caps, Boys' dress and school Caps, &c.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SEWING MACHINES—$1,000 DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, May [illegible], 1855, against the [illegible] Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the [illegible] machines of other manufacturers [illegible] SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved [illegible] with half the exertion formerly required. [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.—WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway, dispatch their Expresses to California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 20, [illegible], by U. S. Mail steamer *Illinois*, via Panama, at 2 o'clock P. M. And by steamer *Northern Light*, via Nicaragua, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., in charge of special messengers to destination. [illegible] every additional half ounce.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine White Japan Hats, both of unsurpassed beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BAREGES FROM AUCTION AT HALF THEIR VALUE.—The subscribers have just purchased from auction, and will offer on Monday, the 18th, [illegible] cases rich Printed Bareges at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.; [illegible] rich Tissues and Bareges at [illegible]; 1 case of rich Barege at 2s. 6d., worth 5s.; [illegible] rich Satin Plaid do. at [illegible]; real India Pina Apple Dresses at [illegible]; and all other kinds of goods, equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6½ CENTS PER YARD.—Just received, from auction [illegible] cases of fine printed Lawns, which we will offer on Monday, the 18th, at [illegible]; worth [illegible]. Also, [illegible] cases fine French Printed Muslins at [illegible], worth [illegible]; lost on the voyage of importation. Also, fine Organdies and Jaconets. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Sixty-five cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS. RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery. SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS CHEAPER THAN EVER. An unequalled assortment. Established in 1823.

NOT PAINTED!
Royal English Velvet Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, [illegible] per yard.
English Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Great American Eagle.

ECONOMY IS YOUR BEST FRIEND.—COMPLETE zephyr cassimere suits, $10; check Marseilles do. $3 50; alpacca coats, $2; brown linen coats, $1; Marseilles vests, $1; fancy cassimere pants, $2; extra superfine blue cloth coats, $10. At EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

WARM WEATHER GARMENTS.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 BROADWAY, invites Citizens and Strangers to examine their Summer Coats, Vests, Pantaloons and Furnishing Goods. We are inclined to believe that after an examination, they will purchase. No deviation from marked prices.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE HAVE LATELY ADDED many new styles to our immense stock of fashionable Summer clothing, and would advise our friends to give us an early call, and make their selections, as the more desirable styles will be scarce before the season is over. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A large lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, for the month of June only, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. F. [illegible], No. 12 Park-place, for the splendid Gold Shades at $1 50, worth $3, and Gilt Cornices for [illegible] cents, worth $1 [illegible]. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures [illegible] per cent. less than in any other house in the trade. Call and see.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at [illegible] Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. [illegible] WILLIAMS, Agent.

[illegible] SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, [illegible]

The Proposed Washington Banquet to Henry A. Wise.

At a meeting held in Washington by the friends of Hon. Henry A. Wise, it was resolved to tender him a public banquet, to be given at such time as he might designate as most convenient and agreeable to himself. Mr. Wise has declined accepting this mark of appreciation on the part of his Washington friends in consequence of the impaired state of his health. In his letter declining the invitation, Mr. Wise says: "If my own health and strength, and that of my family would permit, nothing could give me more pleasure than to meet the 'advocates of civil and religious freedom and enemies of proscription' everywhere, and to exchange thought and feeling with them at this crisis of our beloved country; but especially at the metropolis of the nation would I confer with the friends of the faith of the fathers of the Republic as to the best and surest mode of conserving it against the foreign influence from abroad and the conspiracy at home which is now assailing everything sacred, and everything safe, in the foundations of our freedom. You have not a voice in the national elections, but your voices are potential in influencing them. You have parties, you have presses, you have now a large, a growing, an intelligent and healthy city population, and you are in the centre of politics.

More and more will Washington City be felt throughout the whole land in every sectional, as well as in every national struggle. The emissaries of the secret societies, their money, their types, were felt in the late Virginia election. How important, then, that Washington should be enlightened, liberal, moral, patriotic, and conservative in her public sentiment! Is she so? Your municipal elections show that bigotry and intolerance, and priestcraft and agrarian influences, are using the 'dark-lanterns' of midnight in your midst, and that your city, too, is spawning 'isms!'

I would gladly go there and meet friends to consult upon the means of mildly calling all good men together for patriotic purposes, whilst bad men are banding in secret conclaves to give the State up to proscription, and the Church, the blessed Protestant Church, up to pollution. But, gentlemen, I cannot. The late canvass nearly cost me my life. My own health requires repose, and the health of Mrs. Wise requires my constant nursing.

The Jackson Monument Association, the New Orleans *Picayune* says, have finally made a selection of the memento to be erected on the battle-field of 1815, in commemoration of the signal victory achieved by Gen. Jackson and the American army on the memorable 8th of January. The joint plan offered by Messrs. Newton Richards and John Sumner & Co., has been accepted by the Commissioners, and the foundation work will soon be commenced on the ground now belonging to the State of Louisiana, and which was occupied by the American line on the day of battle. No less than seventeen plans were submitted to the association, and among these many of exceeding beauty and taste. It was concluded, after mature deliberation, to reject iron as the material for the proposed monument, and hence the choice became narrowed down to marble. The plan that has now been adopted is a plain shaft, one hundred and fifty feet in height, with an interior stairway leading to the top. The foundation will be of the most substantial character, more solid probably than that of any edifice hitherto erected here.

A Canadian paper says about 150 of the convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary lately found means to provide themselves with arms, and formed a plot to kill their keepers and make their escape. Happily one of them discovered the plot to a priest, and the wretches were seized and disarmed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Follow the Crowd!"

☞ If you need Printing of any kind, whether the Job be large or small, (from a Card to a Book,) and desire your work delivered in the shortest possible time and in the neatest style, leave your orders at BAKER, GODWIN & CO.'S METROPOLITAN STEAM-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, corner of Nassau and Spruce sts.

☞ The reputation of this House for First-Class Work is now co-extensive with the Union, and the Proprietors are daily favored with orders from various parts of the country, which are invariably executed with the utmost neatness and dispatch and forwarded by express. Aiming always to give only such work as will please and satisfy—believing that "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST"—the Proprietors have the most substantial evidence that their efforts to advance the Typographic Art are properly appreciated, not only by the public at large, but by others of the same profession, who have ambitiously labored to "follow (even better for letter and line for line) the copy" prepared by their exemplars.

☞ Thankful for the increased patronage continually pouring in, the Proprietors assure their patrons that, as heretofore, their most urgent calls will be met with all the facilities which modern science and invention have provided for the Printer's art; and the Proprietors feel confident to demonstrate the fact that "THE METROPOLITAN" is "THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENT," not simply on paper, but in all that pertains to Extent, Expedition, Enterprise and Excellence of Typography.

☞ The Highest Premium for Superior Printing awarded at the World's Fair over all Foreign and Home competitors. BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Printers, Corner Nassau and Spruce sts. Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, UNDER-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. E. MOORE, No. 3 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank. Inquire of Messrs. KIRBER & BULL, No. 32 Murray-st.; G. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 31 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 259 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, severe and with neuralgia or tic doloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to unbearable pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your restorative. This is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and the West Indies.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Best French Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c., at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st., 20 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the City. French Patent Leather stitched boots, with steel shanks, made to order, from $8 to $7. Calf boots $3 75, with steel shanks. Try them.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The READING ROOM will be closed THIS DAY AND EVENING in consequence of the Exhibition of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. During this evening the delivery of books from the Library will be suspended.

By order of the Board of Direction,
GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Jr.,
New-York, June 19, 1855. Recording Secretary.

☞ Strawberries. Strawberries.—Or any other fruit or vegetables by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, may be preserved for years in a fresh state, with their natural flavor and color. They are easily opened or closed, with a patent screw attachment. All genuine are marked Spratt's Patent. WELLS & PROVOST, proprietors. Directions for preserving accompany the cans. Call and examine them. For sale by the proprietors, No. 231 Pearl-st.

☞ To Ague Sufferers.—Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficiency of these nostrums proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles or of mercenary quacks.

The accumulated atmospheric poison Malaria is the one cause for which the one remedy is the natural antidote which can neutralize it. Try this and health is secured. See the advertisement of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

☞ Dr. Gollett at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., lectures THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, exclusively to Ladies, and at 8 THIS EVENING, exclusively to Gentlemen; illustrating by Models, Manikins, &c. Admission 25c. On THURSDAY EVENING, 21st., he will give a Free Lecture to Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Park Congregational Church, corner and DeKalb and Carlton avs., in Brooklyn.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman. G. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. U. A.—The members of ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, O. U. A., are informed that the meetings of said Chapter will hereafter be held on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS instead of Saturday, as formerly. JAMES BOGERT, C. of the C.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. L., of Brooklyn, will address a note to EMMA BROWN, Metropolitan Post-Office, American Bible House, Astor-place, giving her address in Brooklyn, E. D., will answer immediately.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain pastry cook, and a superior laundress; also a first-class seamstress, is a competent dressmaker, and understands management of children's clothing perfectly. No objection to chamberwork, or take care of children; can be seen at her present employer's, in Waverley-place; both have the highest City reference. Apply at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 329 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, competent young widow, who is very trustworthy, and has the best of reference, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; is a first-rate cook and is a most excellent washer and ironer, does her work very correctly. Calls received for 3 days at Mrs. BOURKE'S, No. 11 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room. Would go a short distance in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as good cook, will be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing, or will do the work of a small private family; the best City reference can be given; they would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can flute, or would take charge of a baby from its birth, having had experience. Also, by a well recommended and capable young woman, as cook. Good baker and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country in either case, and best of references given. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended Protestant young girls; one as good cook, washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid, or would act as waiter in a respectable family; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can produce two years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 117 West 26th-st., second house from the corner of the 7th-av., for two days. 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced young girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; do its washing and ironing, go a few miles in the country. Sews neatly, make children's clothes, washes and irons in the best style. Wages $6 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No 217 East 22d-st., two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient Protestant girls, in City or country—one a good cook and experienced seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing; either will do general housework; can give reliable reference for capability and integrity. To be seen at the South Brooklyn Employment Office, No. 36 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer or ironer, or would have no objection to do the general housework of a small family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 91 Avenue A, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived one year and six months. Inquire at No. 173 26th-st., near 8th-av., top floor and back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A family leaving the City wish to procure situations for two respectable women—one as a good plain cook; the other as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 102 12th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress, in a respectable family. She understands dressmaking, is also a good plain sewer. Unexceptionable reference can be given, and can be seen at her last situation, No. 10 West 23d-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, understands cooking in all its branches; willing to assist in washing and ironing; an excellent hand at both. Has best of City reference. Call at No. 103 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a native of Scotland; is a first rate waitress, who understands her business perfectly. Best of reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 Broadway, 5th floor, room No. 66.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, lately from Canada, as nurse and seamstress, and would like to travel with a lady and gentleman or do up-stair work and take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Dean-st., corner of Smith, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 19th-street, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing, by a middle-aged woman, with good references; has no objections to the country; refers to her present employer who is about leaving the City. No. 12 Madison-square, 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Has good reference for both. Call at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 323 East 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart young Girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid, with good City references. She can be seen at her employer's No. 51 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl from North Germany, with good recommendations, in a small American family. Call at No. 126 Essex-st., 5th floor, 4th door.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED—A person who thoroughly understands the Photographing and Daguerrean Art, to go to a large Western city. To a competent man a permanent situation, with good salary, will be given. Address COMPTON, Daily Times office, with specimens of work.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY.—On a lady visiting England, needing a female servant. An English girl who can furnish the very best references, is desirous of obtaining such a situation; address MARY, No. 379 High-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

GERMAN GIRLS—Speaking English, and giving good references, suitable to all and every capacity, are waiting for situations at my office 11 Rivington-st., near Bowery. Ladies will please to call and select. L. B. KREIN, Agent.

ADOPTION.—The friends of an interesting orphan of [illegible] desire to procure her [illegible] of amiable disposition [illegible] Ample references given. Address A. M., [illegible] Post Office, New York.

A GREAT CHOICE of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, may be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S, No. 207 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. Madison-av. stages and 4th-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. Two French women now at the Institution.

PRIVATE TEACHER WANTED.—An American, by a respectable young man, to learn the English language perfectly well, with board a short distance in the country. Good reference required. Address a note, stating terms, &c., to Mr. JOHN J. VOEHL, No. 21 Coenties-slip, New-York.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Employers in City and Country can find a good supply of respectable and experienced Protestant housekeepers, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, chambermaids and waiters. Also, smart girls for housework, at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 106 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

A FRENCH WOMAN—Wishes to obtain the situation of lady's maid, or attendant in a family going to Europe; would be found a most useful traveling-maid. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER—Whose time is not fully occupied, would be happy to take charge of the books of a firm, who do not require the entire services of a Bookkeeper. References of the highest order. Address G. P., Times Office.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good and well-recommended servants, will call at the office No. 13 5th-av., one door from Troy st., where will be found a large number both Protestant and Catholic. No charge to employers.

MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Bible House, female domestics in every capacity, with first-rate references.

COOK WANTED.—Protestant or colored (with City reference.) Apply at No. 217 8th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good help, for City or country, can obtain such at the office No. 340 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is used to give satisfaction. I. WATIS.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

HAT TRIMMER WANTED—With the experience, capacity and taste requisite to superintend a hat trimming room of 100 girls. Salary no object. Inquire at No. 136 Water-st.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS—And female domestics, may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 21 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

GOOD MACHINE TENDER—Wanted in a paper mill. Inquire at No. 63 Beekman, corner of Gold.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

J. & J. C. CONROY—No. 52 Fulton-st. (removed from No. 65,) importers and manufacturers of FISHING TACKLE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail. Nets and Seines of all kinds. The Trade supplied on reasonable and accommodating terms. Importers of Dixon & Son's and Hawksley's Powder and Dram Flasks and Shot Pouches, Walker & Co.'s Percussion Caps, Razors and Fancy Cutlery. Rods and Reels repaired.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 78 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant second floor rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Call any time during the week, at No. 230 Varick-st., corner Carmine.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with respectable board in a private family, at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 264 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 35 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 126 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen, in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Good board in a private family for 10 respectable boarders, in the village of Red Bank, can be obtained on reasonable terms. Salt water bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Steamboats ply daily to New-York. Apply at LEVOO'S furnishing store, No. 263 Bowery, for two days.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for single or married gentlemen, may be obtained in house No. 244 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., near South Ferry.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 120 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without board. The house and furniture new and first class in every particular. Apply at No. 1104 5th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A suite of rooms on first-floor, with board, at No. 56 Varick-st., directly opposite the Park, furnished, gas, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife wanting parlor and bedroom communicating.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COOKS, No. 161 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a small family, within an hour's ride of the City. The vicinity of Astoria or Ravenswood preferred. Address J. N., Times office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with good board in a pleasant and healthy village, 4 hours ride from New-York. For particulars, apply at No. 25 Fulton-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—In a pleasant village on the Sound, forty miles from the City. A desirable place for a respectable family, with stables for horses if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. PATTON,) will hold a Strawberry and Floral Festival in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington-st., between 4th and 5th sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church. Vocal and instrumental music may be expected from different persons who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets (including refreshments) 50 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES ON MILITARY SURGERY.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—Dr. Isidor GLUCK, late Chief Surgeon to the Hungarian (Vilanos) Hussars, and to various hospitals during the war in Hungary, will deliver a practical course of lectures on Military Surgery, to commence the end of June. Military surgeons, practitioners and students desirous of entering the army, may apply for tickets of admission to the course, at Dr. GLUCK'S office, No. 12 Waverley place.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 19, at noon. Subjects, "Market Gardening. The Market Ordinances as relates to the Gardeners, Milk, Butter and Cheese. Summer Pruning of Fruit Trees." Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD of New-York, are requested to meet at the Sunday School room of the Church of the Ascension, on TUESDAY, (this afternoon,) at 2½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mr. James E. Swords. RICHARD SILL, President.

THE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS of Property on Vesey and other streets who are opposed to the extension of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, through Vesey-st. to Broadway, are requested to attend a meeting at the Astor House on Wednesday next, June 21, at 4 P. M. J. B. & J. W. WEEKS, on behalf of the owners.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members are informed that they have been invited to attend the June Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society, on the 19th inst. Tickets may be had of the Librarian, at the Rooms.
E. F. MANIERRE, Chm. Com. on Rooms.

HON. J. H. HAUGHTON, of North Carolina; Hon. PHILLIP A. BOLIN, of Virginia; and Hon. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of South Carolina will speak to "Sam," in the XVIIIth Ward, TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, at 8 P. M. SAM.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED TO RENT—With privilege of buying at the end of six months, plain but good cabinet furniture, for parlor, bedroom, and kitchen, for a small family, no children. Parties having furniture to dispose of will find this a good opportunity. Address FURNITURE, Times Office, New-York.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single counting and standing desks, from 3 to 9 feet; office tables, from 5 to 10 feet; office chairs, desk stools, cushions, &c. The largest and best assortment in the city, at KNOX'S office Furniture Store, No. 63 Beekman, and No. 60 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 45 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

From the Tribune of Saturday.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!! HEAR YE!!!—HIGH PROOF PRESSURE PROCLAMATION OF PRINCIPLES—A MECHANIC'S OPINION, WITHOUT PAY, OF THE MEANEST LAW OF THE DAY.—Kneeling down with foolish fanatics and Christines, Carson crew, that cancer of Christianity, you have heaved off without a helm to navigate and legislate over a light liquid fountain that has flowed freely since the flood, the only liquid that improves by age, and the age it was lawful to make it and take it. At the time of the Revolution it was used by the signers of the Constitution, the framers of Freedom, while viewing through the telescope of time, which is Heaven's hydrometer, to prove principles that could protect millions of minds still in God's mint from the black bandage of Bigotry binding up their brains. If our noble Father Noah or the Fathers of Freedom were here, you would make them Felons by your water-varnished, virtuous, villainous wisdom. Your consciences are calloused, and your brains are so concentrated in your skulls, that they are case-hardened to common sense. You are looking through the spectacles of Posterity with asses' eyes. Before you see your substance slime over your sins, you will be slain with his jaw-bone. The liquid light of Science will be the "Sampson" that will prostrate such preposterous principles as to destroy the juice that Jesus wisely put with water—the sacred substance that God has put in all saccharine matter. The Almighty, who has made and sees the map of the minds of men, has secreted as tears in one of his optical organs this earth, to preserve it from inflammation of stagnant fomentation of Fanatics, with India-rubber Religion and rag-money to rob. The Habeas Corpus hoist-way of Heaven will never raise a hod-full of such hypocrites from Hell. I will remain free until the Fourth, and on the Fifth will freely fight for Freedom.

A Bigot's brain will never bloom,
But in the bud pass to the tomb,
And perish in its poisoned form;
While liberal minds will blossom forth,
And the flowers of Freedom nourish,
All minds that eat that fruit so sweet,
And Truth and Liberty forever flourish.

W. SNEDIKER,
Nos. 117 and 119 Troy-st., New-York.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIII.

At length Miss Julia opened her fine eyes—
Gazelle like in their softness and their grace—
And gazed around her in a mute surprise,
Much wond'ring why her maid was in that place
With Blackstone Story; then she tried to rise,
A modest blush suffusing neck and face;
Increasing weakness made the effort vain,
So down she sank upon her couch again!

Nothing sets off the beauty of a "gazelle like eye" so much as a clear, white, transparent skin—free from tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, salt rheum, ringworm, or other deformities. To bring about such a glorious "consummation," it is only necessary to use GOURAUD'S wonder-working ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES exert an almost magical power in extirpating superfluous hair. GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE is warranted to change the color of red, light or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black.

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S renowned preparations can be obtained genuine at his depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HARRISON'S BANDOLINE.—The only Bandoline that is a Bandoline. Others are preparations of gums, that, when dry, break into dust and powder, giving the hair a dusty look, and leave it dry and harsh; while HARRISON'S holds it in beautiful bands, plaits, or curls, and keeps it smooth and soft. It is prepared from the only article that will produce this result. Its rich perfume renders it agreeable in use. It is wholesaled by H. HAVILAND, No. 39 John-st., and retailed by WHITEHEAD & BROTHERS, No. 352 Greenwich-st. Inquire, too, at the same places, for that most rich and lovely of all Extracts, HARRISON'S UPPER TEN.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning, being warranted perfectly free from gum; it works finely and will keep its body longer, and will harm no metal equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 20 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE; AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES and avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

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We invite all to call and examine our immense stock, whether wishing to purchase or not.
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to reduce stock and make room for alterations attendant on carrying through the store to Howard-st.
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FRENCH ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS.
FROM AUCTION,
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NEW DESIGNS IN SUMMER AND LACE MANTILLAS.
M. BELL will be ready to exhibit the copies of his new designs in Summer Mantillas, received per steamer *Pacific* on Monday, June 4.
To make room for the new stock his increasing business demands, he has reduced the price of his Spring styles fifty per cent.—thus affording ladies an opportunity of purchasing an elegant Mantilla cheap. No. 60 Canal-st.

SUMMER FRENCH-WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just received by the *Atlantic* two cases of her celebrated French-wove corsets, manufactured at Lyons expressly for her, of an exceedingly light coutille, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset. Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting her French-wove corsets are confessedly unsurpassed.
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PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 294 and 326 Broadway,
Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer styles of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

1,000 YARDS SILK—FRENCH GLACE SILKS, STRIPED and PLAID, at only 4s. and 5s. per yard, worth 8s. Also, Black and White, Plaid and Striped MOURNING SILKS, at 4s. and 5s. per yard. Very desirable.
CRAPE and STELLA SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and PARASOLS selling at greatly reduced prices.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

DE BEIGES FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.—5,000 yards of De Beige selling at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. Also, very superior qualities and new styles at 1s. 6d., 2s. and 3s. per yard; 1,500 yards GINGHAMS, fine French and Scotch Ginghams, selling at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. Also, superior qualities at 1s. 6d. per yard.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

INSTRUCTION FREE!—E. DEGROOT'S Granite Hall Cash Clothing Warehouse is situated at No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y., and no other similar establishment can be found where the people can be so respectably clothed with so small an amount of money as in this Emporium, where artistic skill with choice selections is so happily united.

UNSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, will offer this morning the balance of their stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, consisting of Summer silks, barege, grenadines and crape de Paris robes, organdies and bareges by the yard; Foulard silks and traveling dresses, at a great reduction in prices. No. 471 Broadway.

3,000 YARDS BARNSLEY WHITE LINEN DRILLINGS AND DUCK—From 25 cents to $1 per yard, for gentlemen's Summer coats and pantaloons, "cut in any lengths."
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

1,500 YARDS PAINTED MUSLINS—Selling at 6d. and 1s. per yard. Also, fine FRENCH JACONETS and ORGANDIES for 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Bareges and Silk Tissues, Figured, Satin, Plaid and Striped Bareges, Plain and Figured Silk Tissues selling very cheap.
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A NEW ASSORTMENT of Printed French Linen Cambrics will be offered this morning, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
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PREMIUM FIREWORKS!
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,
EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.
Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

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ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT.
Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermilion, a superior article. No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 200 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
HARVEY CHAPMAN.

PARTNER WANTED.—Either active or special, with a cash capital of $5,000, in a safe and profitable business, and already established. Security will be given if required. Address, with real names, W. K., at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—For sale, a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old-established stand, and doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is yearly increasing. For particulars, address L. P., Times Office.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 235 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 6s., 10s., and 12s., and Misses' and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots; Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 235 Grand-st.
JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THIS EVENING—The commencement—Doors open at 7; Overture commencing at 7½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.—THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. First performance in America of BALFE'S SPECTACLE OPERA in 5 Acts, entitled THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK. Now produced in all its ORIGINAL SPLENDOR, With New Scenery, Costumes, Banners, Arms, and all other accessories, and the following powerful

CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Lusignano, King of Cyprus .... Mr. Horncastle
Andrea Cornaro, a Patrician of Venice .... Mr. [illegible]
(Originally performed by him.)
Moncenigo, one of the Council of Ten .... Mr. [illegible]
Strozzi, an Officer of the Guard .... Mr. [illegible]
Herald .... Mr. [illegible]
Marcano, a page to the King .... Miss [illegible]
Adolph de Coucy, a French Knight .... Mr. [illegible]
(As composed for and originally performed by him.)
Caterina Cornaro, niece to Andrea .... Miss Louisa Pyne
FULL ORCHESTRA. INCREASED CHORUS AND GRAND BALLET.
Conductor .... Mr. G. F. Bristow
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets .... Fifty cents.
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Orchestra Seats .... One dollar.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.
THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

GERMAN OPERA.—WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway, near Broome st.—On TUESDAY, June 19, Donizetti's Opera of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. Principal characters sustained by Mme. MARTINI D'ORMY and Mme. BOETTNER, Messrs. QUINT, MULLER, BOETTNER. Musical Conductor .... Mr. Robert Stoepel. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Stalls and Secured, $1; Parquet and Dress Circle 50 cents—secured seats thereon, 25 cents extra; Tier, 25 cents. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, June 18, and every evening this week. ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS Of a superior order, and "fun without vulgarity," and the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of SONNAMBULA.
Amina, (the black Sonnambulist,) .... Miss [illegible]
Gumbo, (pledged to Amina,) .... G. S. Buckley
Dan Tucker .... W. Percival
Lazy Joe, (in lub with Susannah,) .... R. B. Buckley
Aunt Sally .... T. F. Waddleton
Deacon Ducklegs .... J. A. [illegible]
Susannah .... Miss Andrews
Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY. One week more of the Burlesque NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Which has been greeted on each performance with TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE. Preceding Baby Show, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c. Performances every evening at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Miss MARY AGNES, the young American actress, for one night only, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1855, being her third and last appearance in New-York, previous to her departure from the United States, on which occasion will be performed Shakspeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Beatrice .... Miss Mary Agnes.
And by particular desire, Sheridan Knowles' comedy of, THE LOVE CHASE.
Constance .... Miss Mary Agnes,
supported in both pieces by a full and efficient Company. For full particulars see bills of the day. Box Book now open and tickets to be had at the office of the Sunday Dispatch, No. 28 Beekman-st.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Proscenium Boxes for six persons, $6 and $8, according to locality.
Orchestra Chairs, each $1
Balcony Seats, each .... 75 cents.
Dress Circle and Parquette .... 50 cents.
Family Circle and Upper Boxes .... 25 cents.
Places may be secured for Balcony and Orchestra Chairs and Dress Circle, at the Box Office, of Mr. A. T. [illegible], from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, without extra charge. Doors open at 6¾—Performance to begin at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATER.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, the Complimentary Benefit to Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH, Prima Donna Contralto of the late Havana and Academy of Music Opera Troupe. ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES. Two acts of the Opera of ROMEO AND JULIETTA and the second act of LUCREZIA BORGIA, and a Grand Concert. The following eminent artists have volunteered their services, and will appear: Signora FERRARI, Prima Donna, (Her first appearance in Opera,) Signor BOLCIONI, Signor BADIALI, Signor CUTURI, Signor COLETTI, Signor ROCCO, And the Little Phenomenon, ADELINA PATTI, and others. A Grand Orchestra ... Conductor, Signor LA MANNA. Prices of admission, usual theater prices. Seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the office of the theater, two days before.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, will be acted THE PAINTER OF GHENT.
Roderick .... Mr. Eddy | Euphemia .... Mrs. Frost
Previous to which, the Comic Sketch of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.
Mizzle .... Mr. Holland | Mrs. Brown .... Mrs. Hough
To be followed by PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Tourbillon .... Mr. Chanfrau | Bob Nettles, Miss Albertine
To conclude with LUKE THE LABORER.
Philip .... Mr. Eddy | Clara .... Mrs. [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Broadway, near Broome st., will be opened on TUESDAY, June 19, for the performance of GERMAN OPERA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, June 19. Afternoon at 3, the thrilling piece called THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. EVENING at 8, the beautiful and affecting Moral Drama of MADELAINE. The LIVING OSTRICHES, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; MAMMOTH GIRL, FEJEE MERMAID, &c. are all to be seen without extra charge to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, NO. 44 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & S. BUNNELLS, Proprietors. New attraction for the week.—Engagement of the female Equestrian, M'LLE MARIE, from the Cirque Olympic, Paris. Second week of the Shakespearean Clown, W. F. WALLETT. Mons. FRANCONI, with his splendid Horses, Burrard and Jerry. Mr. LAVATER LEE and his talented Children; E. BUNNELLS and T. NEVILLE, in their pleasing acts; together with many other novelties which will be enumerated in the Bills. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children, half price; Pit, 12½ cents. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

L. A. & I. L. BENJAMIN—Respectfully announce their GRAND EXCURSION and CONCERT IN THE GROVE, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, to Hoboken park, North River. Several hundred young amateurs in connection with Dodworth's Brass and Cotillon Band, constitute the performers; no pains or expense has been spared to make this the most interesting and pleasant excursion ever given. Steamboat, with commodious barges from Williamsburg, South 7th-st., at 9 o'clock; Delancey-st. 1; Jersey City, 12; Spring-st. 3; 22d-st. 3. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the boat. Dinner and refreshments on the boats and in the Grove.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The ASBURY SEWING SOCIETY of the M. E. Church in Tarrytown, will hold a Fair and Festival in their new Parsonage on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 21 and 22, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. each day. The proceeds of which will be applied toward furnishing the parsonage. Friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. Admittance free. MRS. ABEL PRICE, President. Mrs. A. NEWMAN, Secretary.

MUSICAL SOIREES.—Continental Hall, corner of 8th av. and 34th-st.—Mr. A. SEDGWICK'S popular musical entertainment, "Crotchets and Quavers," TO-NIGHT, and every evening (Friday excepted) this week. Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Songs, Glees, Duets, Concertina Solos, &c., by Miss Duckworth, Messrs. Geo. Herman, A. Sedgwick and Brown. Tickets 25 cents. Five for $1. Change of programme every night.

CRYSTAL PALACE—HAVE YOU EVER SEEN IT?—If not, improve the last chance you will ever have of seeing the Galleries of STATUARY and PAINTINGS, from the hands of Italian and German masters, yet on exhibition. These captivating works of Art must be returned immediately to Europe for exposition in the Palace of Industry in Paris. Come quick, ere it is too late.
SAMUEL BREVOORT, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The JUNE EXHIBITION will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, June 19. Open from 1 till 10 o'clock P. M. In the Evening an Address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq. A fine display of Fruits and Flowers is anticipated. Admission to non-members, 25 cents.

DRAWING-ROOM AND DRAMATIC READINGS—At GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY, No. 362 Broadway, by J. B. BROWN, the celebrated Shakespearean reader and instructor of Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, and THURSDAY, 21st inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Single tickets 50 cts., or three tickets for $1.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

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FOUR NATIONAL MEDALS SHINE BRIGHTLY, Of which counterfeits cannot boast,
On the "MAGNETIC POWDERS" of Lyon—
Sure death to the whole insect host!
Fleas, bedbugs, mosquitoes and roaches,
By the Powder the quickly away.
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FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 69 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, south side. A three-story brick dwelling and store, with a good dry cellar; lot 40 feet deep, and two story [illegible] The house is well built; is a good stand for business; only [illegible] walk from the City Hall. Half may remain on bond and mortgage. An applicant can have all the information required on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated in the [illegible] part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant. [illegible] The lot has about two acres; a beautiful view of the river. [illegible] a good, never-failing spring of water; a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit; a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN S. GRIFFIN, No. 63 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the city of [illegible], N. J., house and lot corner of [illegible] two hundred and seventy-five feet front on [illegible], and two hundred and twenty-six feet on [illegible]. JACOB METZNER.

HOUSE FOR SALE—$3,800.—Three-story brick house and lot, on Clinton-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire at No. 126 [illegible] $1,800 may remain on bond and mortgage. GEORGE DEBOUGNE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 28, with a wing 20 feet by 16, built by days' work in the best manner, and has all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hennery. The house is built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 60 acres of land, free from rock, 8 of which are woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed land; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to H. B. THOMPSON, No. 297 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, apply to LEWIS & MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Pearl-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York and half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot. The grounds contain about four acres; there are all kinds of ornamental shrubs, flower and fruit trees; a fine lawn and kitchen garden all under cultivation; stables, outhouses, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or on the premises.

$1,500 ONLY—FOR A FARM.—Containing 150 acres of good land; situated in Monroe County, Penn., about 75 miles west of this City, upon which is a good house and barn. [illegible] acres of it is now in with grain and will be sold with the farm. For particulars inquire immediately of V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, 14 miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. [illegible], No. 16 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of over 200 acres on Long Island, in good cultivation, with new house and good outbuildings, well watered, 55 miles from the City of New-York, within 20 miles of the Railroad station. Land of the best quality. Inquire before [illegible] of ANDERSON & HALDEN, No. 160 Vesey-st.

FARM AT HASTINGS FOR SALE.—Containing [illegible] acres, beautifully situated on the Sprain River Road, [illegible] the depot of the Hudson River railroad, with a mill and water privilege, 8 or 9 acres of grafted fruit, and about [illegible] of heavy timber, the remainder in a good [illegible] will be sold low. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, corner [illegible] and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Three fine lots on the north side of 48th st., near the 2d-av., cottage-house on adjoining lots, each side, with court-yards in front. Also, eighteen lots on the south side, together or in quantities to suit applicants. Terms liberal. No money required if improved, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply at the drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th st.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.—A beautiful Villa residence at Flushing, L. I. Grounds [illegible] highly ornamental—a handsome Gothic house, &c. Also a farm in Dutchess County, and a Country Seat at Geneva, N. Y. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. [illegible] av.

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$680 WILL BUY A SMALL HOUSE AND corner lot on 12th st. and 4th-av. Beautiful and healthy location, [illegible] convenient, (Greenwood Cars,) garden, trees, &c. Terms, $180 cash, and $50 every six months till paid. E. P. DAY.

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FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife would take charge of a house for the Summer. This is a good chance for parties that are compelled to keep servants or lock up their house. Have no children. Address [illegible], at this Office.

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COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The cottage residence, stable, coach-house and outbuildings, together with eleven lots of ground, handsomely laid out with trees and shrubbery, and enclosed with a [illegible] and gateway, at the corner of [illegible] st. and the Bloomingdale Road. The above property is located on the finest spot on this island, very easy of access, the street being open from the Bloomingdale Road to 10th-av. Apply to M. WILSON, Glover Building, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, in the basement.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BERGEN POINT, N. J., TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR.—The premises are capable of accommodating two genteel families, and beautifully situated near the water among extensive shrubbery and trees of every description, and the privilege of walks over extensive grounds, good bathing, &c. To a good and careful tenant the rent will be made moderate. Apply to H. C. BURDETT, No. 115 Broadway.

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GENTEEL SMALL HOUSE TO LET AT BERGEN POINT.—With half-acre garden and plenty of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Situation very healthy and pleasant, on the shore of Newark Bay, where is excellent fishing and bathing. As the advertiser is just going to move West, all the furniture may be bought very cheap. Rent $150. One hour's sail or ride from New-York. Apply this week, at the French cottage, Bergen Point.

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The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

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I am, Sir, yours very truly, C. R. McGINLY.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All persons deeming themselves aggrieved, or believing the said rolls are erroneous, are requested to make application for the correction of the same, at this office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. [illegible]

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AUCTION SALES.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—$600,000.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell as above, the remaining $600,000 of their first mortgage convertible bonds, dated February 1, 1855, and payable in 1875, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at their office in the city of New-York. These bonds are a part of the $1,500,000 of the same issue and date, issued for the completion of the Eastern division of the road, which it is expected will be opened early in the ensuing autumn for the transit of coal from the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna, in Pennsylvania, to the New-York and other eastern markets, and will also offer the shortest and most direct route for travel between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and Buffalo and Canada West. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, transferable only on the books of the Company, and convertible into the capital stock at any time before April 1, 1865, from which a sinking fund is provided of amount sufficient, with accruing interest, to liquidate whatever amount, if any, may not previously have been converted into stock. For further particulars, see the last annual report, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the Company, Exchange Buildings, No. 48 Wall-st.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; 15 per cent. on 28th June, inst.; the balance on the 1st day of July; or notes, at the option of the purchaser, payable as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 1st of September, 25 per cent. on the 1st of October, 25 per cent. on the 1st of November, with interest added from the day of sale at 7 per cent. Bonds to be delivered as notes are paid.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 40 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Forty desirable lots of ground on the Poole Homestead, in the VIIth and IXth Wards in the city of Brooklyn, situated on Flatbush, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs., and Union, Sackett and Degraw sts.; the 6th, 7th and Flatbush avs. are graded and paved; the 6th, 7th and 8th avs. are opened, and the Street Commissioner has reported in favor of an application to grade and pave them.

The county has purchased 17 lots in the immediate vicinity of this property for a Court House. This is one of the most attractive parts of Brooklyn for private residences or for business purposes. The Flatbush av. Railroad, when completed, will also greatly increase the value of this property, it being the intention of the Company to complete the work, if possible, during this Summer. Thus all the numerous improvements combined offer unusual inducements for the investment of capital; and parties desirous of purchasing should examine this property and attend the sale, as every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close an interest.

Terms liberal, as 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, and the title is unquestionable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, COMPRISING A DOCK AND SLIP ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AND CITY LOTS—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. JAS. S. NEVIUS, Counsel. Pursuant to a final decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the subscriber, Trustee of the Newark Dock Association, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the city of Newark, on the premises, all that certain Dock, lying between the Morris Canal and Passaic River, and fronting on Canal and River, bounded on the easterly side by the Morris Canal Dock, and on the westerly side by the Dock of James N. Quinby, now in possession of B. H. Campbell, being about 540 feet in length on said River. Also, the Slip upon the said River, adjoining the Dock of the said Quinby on the westerly side thereof, being about 61 feet in breadth on the said River, and about 182 feet in breadth in rear. Also, certain lots lying between the Morris Canal and Jersey st., at or near the junction of said street and said Canal fronting on Jersey st., and the street running from Jersey to Market-st. The above property is mostly divided into lots of 25 feet in width, and will be sold in separate lots or parcels as laid down upon a Map thereof, which will be exhibited on the day of sale. Lithographic copies of said Map may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York; of NEVIUS & ROBISON, Counselors at Law, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or at the office of the News & Daily Advertiser.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal—5 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on the 1st of August, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage, payable in four years in installments, with interest. CHARLES YATES, Trustee. No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, nine rosewood, oil and [illegible], French plate mirrors, rich china ware, sold to pay advances, without reserve, consisting of a desirable assortment of house furnishing articles. Catalogues issued early on morning of sale. We invite country merchants, and the trade particularly, as the sale will be absolute. Articles can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge. Furniture consists in part of several solid rosewood parlor suites, medallion backs, in crimson and maroon brocatelle, rich green plush, green reps, &c., finished in the best manner, expressly for Broadway sales, and are such as are rarely offered at auction; carved rosewood center tables, étagères, library and secretary bookcases, very elegant, one of which cost $200, étagères, &c., rosewood and mahogany, and walnut chamber furniture in great variety, blue, green and straw-colored enameled chamber suites, lounges, tête-à-têtes, rich carved buffets, sideboards, wardrobes, high stands, corner étagères, patent extension dining-tables, 14 feet long, mahogany, rosewood and oak rockers, easy and reception chairs. Also at 12 o'clock, nine superior [illegible] rosewood piano fortes, made by first class makers, all of which are fully warranted. Articles are arranged for exhibition.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, suits carved rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, mahogany chairs in haircloth, mahogany and rosewood marble top center and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany quartette tables, window curtains and shades, suits painted and enameled furniture, marble top cottage furniture, mahogany, black walnut and maple cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany dining-tables, black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany dining and tea tables, china, crockery and glassware, maple and black walnut arm chairs, &c. Also, an elegant carved rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, made by Bourne & Leavitt, Boston. Also, one case of china vases, figures, ornaments, bronzes, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—YORKVILLE LOTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 24 lots, corner of 88th-st., all the valuable lot situated on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 88th-st., 24 feet 2 inches front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, the lot adjoining the above, on 3d-av., 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. The above lots are situated in the centre of Yorkville, formerly belonging to the Le Count estate; and no lots have been sold this season that offer greater inducement for the investment of capital, or improvement, as the 3d av. railroad runs by the property, and the sale has to be made without reserve to the highest bidder. 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent., if desired. The title is unquestionable and the lots will be sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND LOT No. 299 West 21st st., at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the new and superb English basement brown stone house and lot No. 299 West 22d-st., built in the very best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title perfect. For full particulars see the advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a choice lot of W. G. Blue printed, painted c.c. and Rock Ware. Also, a large assortment of cut and pressed Glassware, French Porcelain, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WAGON, CODFISH, CROCKERY, CLARET, CUTLERY—THISDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, cocoa, fireworks, teas, sugars, coffee, currants, prunes, chocolate, maccaroni, soap, liquors, tobacco, cigars, knives, guns, pistols, clocks, scissors, files, hammers, scales, saws, vest patterns.

THOMAS F. FIELD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION.—By order of the assignee, a retailer's stock of China, glass and earthenware, and fancy goods, at No. 131 Court, cor. of Wyckoff st., on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1855, at 10½ o'clock.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Salesroom No. 385 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., by catalogue.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.—Store No. 380 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATUARY MANTELS on THURSDAY, June 21, 1855, at the store, at 12 M., consisting of Statuary, Brocatelle, Sicilian Mantels, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of a well arranged Machine Shop, 130 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic, cupola and bell, one foundry building, 130 feet in length, one storehouse and wharf, one blacksmith shop, forges, anvils and bellows, one two-story dwelling, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 15 or 20 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 600 feet of shafting, pulleys and belting, one large heavy engine lathe, with boring machines attached, nine engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 2 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a very pleasant and healthy village, its proximity to the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The Lathes and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as a whole, or in such parts as may seem the most desirable. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No. 4 Sandford's Block, New-Haven.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the real estate, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, tools, and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging thereto. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office, No. 48 Pine, corner of William-st.—TUESDAY, June 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; by order of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company:

1,845 shares New-York Central Railroad Company Stock, $100 each.

$34,500 Seven per cent. Convertible Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, (issued for dividends on above Stock,) coupons payable 15th June and 15th December. $1,000 and $500 each.

$300 Seven per cent. Convertible Bonds, same Road, without coupons.

$200,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, due 1883, interest payable May 1, and Nov. 1, (subscription bonds,) $1,000 each.

For account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, due in 1880, interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1, in Philadelphia, $1,000 each.

1,000 shares New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.

$1,000 six per cent. (Real Estate) Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

200 shares Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company, $50 each.

Also, to close an estate:

$17,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, due 1865. Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. $1,000.

(110 miles of this road will be open to the public within three weeks, and to Lafayette (203 miles) during Autumn, all the means having been provided.)

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 431, &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 10 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and hereby designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnside Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nicols, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 108 perches, and particularly described in a deed from S. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 9, page 165. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract, and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 98.2 perches, described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 114 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road, containing 34 acres 82 perches, described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 172. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 38 acres 119 perches, described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to S. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 332. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from S. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said right acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a lease for 20 years from 1st of April, 1852, subject to a ground rent of $300 a year until April 1, 1858, and thereafter $500 a year; on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, dwelling-house, with harbor and other improvements, and premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to S. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 33 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and connections known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 60 Burden Cars, 150 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the wareroom No. 70 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., being in part goods on which cash advances have been made, and part of the stock of a manufacturer, giving up the business, and all to be sold positively, without reserve, to the highest bidder. There is a large assortment comprising in part six suites of rosewood parlor furniture, splendidly carved and covered in satin, brocatelle, plush, &c.; suites of mahogany furniture in hair-cloth; all kinds of sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, bookcases, bookracks, wardrobes, centre, pier, fancy and extension dining-tables; 40 bedsteads, of various sizes and styles, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, rich French plate pier and oval mirrors; oil paintings; a large invoice of silver-plated ware, comprising eight beautifully chased tea-sets; rich cut hotels-castors, goblets, &c. Buyers will find the sale worthy of attention. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c.—In quantities suitable for the trade as well as all others in want. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, June 19,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description. It will comprise in part several suites of parlor furniture in mahogany and rosewood, full French and three-quarters mahogany chairs in hair cloth, tête-à-têtes, sofas and couches, oak, black walnut and mahogany bookcases, Voltaire chairs, rocking do., marble top furniture of all kinds, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top and plain cottage furniture, hair and husk mattresses, paillasses, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, oak, walnut and other extension dining tables, card do., crockery, glass ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, for the trade and all others, about 200 Boston rockers, 200 curl maple dining and office do., children's high and low do., together with several other kinds of chairs—all of which will be sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately. N. B.—No postponement on any account.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVER PLATED AND CHINA WARE, etc., etc.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane street, a large and splendid assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Drawing-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture of every description. Also, an invoice of French Pier and Mantel Glasses, rich decorated China and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, etc., etc., the whole to be sold without reserve. Boxing and shipping at a reasonable charge. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY N. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 26 Beekman-st., corner of William, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture, consisting of superior rosewood piano fortes, one organ suitable for a church or club-room, and a quantity of music. Also will be sold, spring seat sofas in haircloth, mahogany and plain rockers, do. bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, card tables, chairs of all descriptions; maple, mahogany and rosewood enameled furniture; oil paintings, mirrors, oval do. All kinds of rosewood furniture with or without marble tops. An invoice of sixty clocks, silver-plated and glassware, iron safe, refrigerator, &c., to pay advances. Sale positive.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 77 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF OMNIBUS STAGES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, IRON AND STEEL, &c.—THIS DAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock, at Manhattanville, 20 omnibus stages, 20 sets of double and single harness, also the blacksmiths' tools—anvils, vices, hammers, tongs—old and new iron and steel; also, odd wheels, parts, &c., comprising a large assortment of articles useful to stage proprietors. This sale is made to close up the concern, and will be positive, for cash. BENJ. MOORE, Receiver.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 22 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, bar-room chairs, tables, settees, sofas, oil paintings, looking glasses and mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, beds and bedding, oil paintings, oil cloth, stoves and pipe, bar-room counters and fixtures; also, champagne, 60 dozen claret wine, 50 dozen olive oil, brandy, demijohns, decanters, &c., &c., by order of the mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate, to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privileges, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet, in the city of Auburn, being the plot of ground, with all the water privilege, buildings and outhouses, lately owned by the Auburn Woolen Company, and being all the property recently conveyed by the Trustees of said Company to Samuel Harris and Stephen Waterman, including all the machinery and fixtures of all kinds whatever, now in the mills lately belonging to said Woolen Company. All this valuable property will positively be sold as above to the highest bidder.—Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855. THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 156 Washington-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

[illegible list of cities: Alexandria, Antwerp, Athens, Amsterdam, Berlin, Baden-Baden, Berne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Bremen, Brussels, Bagni di Lucca, Cairo, Coblentz, Cologne, Cadiz, ... Carlsruhe, Calcutta, Canton, ... Dresden, Dusseldorf, Edinburg, Florence, Frankfort, Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Hague, Havre, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Kandy (Ceylon), Liverpool, London, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lyons, Lisbon, Madrid, Malta, Marseilles, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Messina, Mulhouse, Madras, Manilla, Madeira, Melbourne, Naples, Nice, Oporto, Oleron, Paris, Pau, Palermo, Pisa, Rome, Rotterdam, Rio de Janeiro, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Sienna, Smyrna, Seville, Stettin, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney N. S. W., Tours, Toulon, Trieste, Venice, Vevey, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Warsaw, Zurich]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle........Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich........Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.

Castlemaine........Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency........Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For redeeming to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000.—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 15, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

[illegible list of cities]

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Francis A. Palmer,	John Becine,	John S. Harris,
Holmes M. Wells,	William J. Decker,	Thomas Gardiner,
Francis P. Schoals,	George W. Platt,	John R. Lawrence,
Thomas W. Quick,	Christ'r Champlin,	John S. Roberts,
George C. Peters,	Francis P. Furnald,	Joseph Rudd,
John T. Fisher,	Charles Burkhalter,	

David E. Wheeler, Alex'r. Bunnell, Jr., and Arthur L. Levy, were duly elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Bank subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 5. By order of the Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

$8,000 WANTED.—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class landsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 69 Wall-st.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau.

On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at their office, No. 152 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st. GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

INSTRUCTION.

ROWES' WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY.—No. 486 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Ladies and gentlemen, it matters not as to age or deficiency, taught a fine, delicate or a bold mercantile style of Penmanship in 12 lessons. Reserved hours for ladies from 3 to 5 and 8 to 4 P. M. Private instructions at the residence of pupils as usual. Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., written to order not inferior to plate. Terms reduced this and the ensuing week only.

$10.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons wishing to learn DOLBEAR'S System of Bookkeeping for only $10 must apply before the seats are all taken, or they will be charged the regular terms. Students will be qualified to conduct any set of books by double entry or their money will be returned. Rooms No. 300 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 108 MacDougal st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a uniform and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use, at a cost of FIFTY PER CENT. LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the expense, combined with simplicity of construction, economy, durability and efficiency of operation, and in thereby capable of producing the soft and agreeable atmosphere of Summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for invalids to seek a warm climate in pursuit of health. Apply to the HIPPOWAM COMPANY, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks, upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. For contracts with a Life Insurance Company, extending to many years, no such prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Special Permits will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible list of directors: S. Cambreleng, James S. Sandford, John L. Buckley, Isaac Scholl, ... Geo. W. Riggs, ... Francis A. Palmer, John Gray, ... Jacob Reese, James F. Hall, ... Henry S. Leverich, Wm. N. Mulvane, ... Joseph Foulke, Carlo Judson, ... Samuel H. Foster, ... John Sheldon, Albert Ward, ... JACOB [illegible]]

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 15 West 18th-st.
EDWARD PERRIN, M. D., No. 4 Chambers-st.

(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3½ o'clock P. M.)

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David S. Kennedy, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beebe, Wyllys Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Aaron Clark. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 18 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,	Wm. E. Dunscomb,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Cook,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
B. H. Himbark,	Jr.,	David A. Holmes,
George Bond,	James E. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEMAN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th month, 26th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry M. Bowne,
Joseph Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 WALL-ST., New-York. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 29 William-st., and No. 152 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 196 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New York, June 15, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY, July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 5 Wall-st. and 225 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front and on goods therein, will be increased from [illegible] to $100, unless one shutter to each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Resolutions of the Board of Directors in relation to Dividend, passed this day:

1. Resolved, That out of the earnings of the Company ending on the 31st May ultimo, there be declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital of the Company, to be credited to the stockholders respectively on the books of the Company, as the stock was held at that date and paid them out of the proceeds of the unsold stock of the Company, when the same shall be sold at not less than par value. Stockholders who may not wish to await the sale of the stock may in payment of their respective credits take the stock of the Company at par value, (certificates to be dated June 1, 1855,) at any time before, or otherwise dispose of, and they may unite their fractions of dividends for the purpose of taking full shares of stock.

2. Resolved, further, That for the purpose of providing means to pay the dividend this day declared, the President be authorized to sell the stock of the Company, or so much thereof as he may find necessary, at not less than its par value, and to issue proper certificates therefor.

(Dividends not over $25, and balances not over that amount, where the stock is to an in the extent of full shares, will be paid in cash, if desired.)

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their dividends on application to our office, No. 52 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 12, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock, (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable so soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1855, payable 1883, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.

At any time on or after the 10th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.

Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there, and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry.

F. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. Co., No. 12 William-st., New-York, June 12, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due in July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 21st inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 15th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH INST. ON NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS AND DEBT CERTIFICATES will be paid at this office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 15th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent. Bonds will be paid at our office, on and after Monday, July 2d, on presentation of the Coupons.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 28th June, 1855.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,461,894 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......765,702 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$810,338 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,894,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......3,307,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,102,615 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......122,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......83,600 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this day 18th of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......2,977,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......615,441 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......2,479,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1855. LOUIS B. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. SMITH B. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1855. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......631,919 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JOHN [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. C. B. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,774,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average Amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. HOARD, Acting Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. HOARD, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......119,912 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. JAS. HELLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Kings County—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME MERLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM H. SMITH, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB E. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE.—Summons.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1855. WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je16 law6wTu*

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no commendation, since representations, paid newspaper puffs, or unmeaning correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c., by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c., by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus [illegible] P. M.; Cincinnati at 5 P. M.; Xenia at 2:40 P. M.; Dayton at 3:30 P. M.; Fort Wayne at [illegible]; Indianapolis at 5:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M.; Xenia at [illegible]; Dayton at 6:30; Indianapolis at 10 A. M.; Terre Haute at [illegible] P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers an abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply at the Company's Office, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. C. M. & C. X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Courtlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN, From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Utica at 6 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboats to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to [illegible] Springs, White-hall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk; Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 1:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M.; Passenger 4:00 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA—Office No. 193 Broadway.—Our next regular expresses for California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, and the Southern coast of the Pacific, leave on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., per steamers ILLINOIS, via Panama, and NORTHERN LIGHT, via Nicaragua, in charge of Special Messengers. Freight and Packages taken at lowest rates. Our facilities for conveying express matter to the interior towns of California are unsurpassed, as we run our own express, and have agents at all the important mining and trading places. No connection with Adams & Co., or with any former or present partner of that house.
WM. H. HALL, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.—J. HAWES & CO., Office, No. 78 Broadway.—J. H. & CO. will dispatch their next Express for San Francisco, in charge of through Messenger, per United States Mail Steamships ILLINOIS, via Panama, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, June 20. All freight must be delivered at the Office before 12 o'clock M. Letters, (enclosed in Government envelopes,) and small parcels received till 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
No. 78 Broadway, Under Panama Railroad Office.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do, $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$130
Price of passage, second cabin......75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 82 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The new and powerful double engine steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, JAMES MARKS, Commander, will sail for the above port at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 20. This steamer has unequaled accommodations for cabin, second cabin and third class Passengers, being thoroughly ventilated throughout.
To parties about to visit the Old World the STAR OF THE SOUTH offers unusual facilities, combining strength with speed and low rates of passage. The prices being fixed at $100 for first cabin; $35 for second cabin; $25 for third class passengers. To secure berths early application should be made on board at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to ROCHE BROS. & COFFEE, No. 69 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—300 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad—No Exposure to Deadly Miasmas!—And Dangerous Navigation in open River and Lake Boats. THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD. The United States Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons burthen, J. P. McKINSTRY, U. S. N. Commander. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 2,500 tons burthen, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness, and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama, ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage apply to T. S. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Company's, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y., fronting the North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 132 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, June 20, from pier No. 4 N. R. at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills lading signed by the Clerk on board.
For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.
The steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 23.

STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT.—Direct for New-Orleans, will touch at Havana on return trip, and will sail on MONDAY, June 25, at noon. For freight and passage apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.
In consequence of existing Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, the above ship will not touch Havana on her outward trip.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 132 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER W. HOAGLAND against JAMES H. SALISBURY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1854, and the further sum of eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above named action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 29th day of May, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN H. WELLS and HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Plaintiffs, against ENOCH VREELAND and others, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant, CALEB MORGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 15th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 16, 1855.
MONELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je19-law6wTu

BY ORDER OF HON. J. E. McVANE, COUNTY JUDGE OF ESSEX COUNTY—Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of ALANSON WILDER, of Lewis, Essex County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Elizabethtown, in said County of Essex, on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts according to the provisions of the Statute concerning "Voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."—Dated May 9, 1855. KELLOGG & HALE, Attorneys for Insolvent, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
my28-law10wT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 46 Goerick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855.
ja23-law6mTu* JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 397 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.
mh13-law6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH G. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.
my8-law6mTu* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WILLIAM B. THORP, [illegible]
To the above defendants and each of them, WILLIAM B. THORP and GEORGE B. WILLIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April [illegible], 1855. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, on the [illegible] day of April, 1855.—Dated May [illegible], 1855. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
je5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—TERENCE DONNELLY, EDWARD DONNELLY, CHARLES S. DURNING and CHARLES C. HOLMES against JAMES DOUGHERTY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES DOUGHERTY, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Liberty-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on five dollars and eighty-six cents thereof from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, and with interest on one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents thereof from 3d March, 1855, and with interest on the balance thereof, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and [illegible] cents, from 26th May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 4, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 56 Liberty-st.
N. B.—The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM D. MASSIE and NORMAN S. WALKER against THOMAS H. C. GRASTY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and [illegible] dollars [illegible]
[illegible]—Dated June [illegible], 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of June, 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je[illegible]-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN B. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN PHELAN, Jr., against WILLIAM H. BURGOYNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM H. BURGOYNE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Liberty-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred, three hundred and eighty-three dollars, besides the costs of this action, and ten per cent. thereon, as damages and interest from 16th day of February, 1855.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my[illegible]-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HAYWOOD CUTLER, WILLIAM MILLER and HENRY FARMER, against THOMAS EDWARD PICKFORD and STEPHEN A. JOHNSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-six cents with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 12, 1855. TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES GREEN and WILLIAM H. PRICE against BENJAMIN DILLWORTH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the twentieth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.
my30-law6wTu* W. McDERMOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—JAMES DROUGHT against PATRICK CANARY and MARY ELLEN his wife, JOHN DILLON and ANN his wife, EDWARD DROUGHT and THOMAS DROUGHT.—Summons for Relief.—To EDWARD DROUGHT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 49 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1855.
HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUSER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN MAHRS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL B. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 29 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 12, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.
fe13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
ja[illegible]-law6mTu* LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March 26, 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, WILLIAM A. COX, Executors.
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, Executors.
ja[illegible]-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. 262 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, JOHN L. BROWN, Administrators.
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milliner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. 202 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855. JARED GILSON, Administrator. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh[illegible]-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their residence, corner of Park and Bedford avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855. ap3-law6mTu*
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, CLARKSON UNDERHILL, Executors.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Court Clerks.

Yesterday afternoon WM. H. CANNIFF, Esq., who was appointed Clerk of the Second District Police Court last week, under the provisions of the [illegible] law, appeared at Chambers, before Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, and was sworn into office. The bonds, certificate of appointment and oath, were duly filed with the proper authorities, and the new official immediately entered upon the duties of his office. The two other appointees, Mr. JOHN QUACKENBUSH and JOHN L. AMBLER, have also prepared their documents, and will have the necessary oath administered to them to-day.

JAMES M. BYRNES, Esq., will probably receive the appointment at the next meeting of the Convention, on the 9th July, to fill the remaining clerkship of the Fourth District Court. This will complete the list, and the Common Council should not delay in assigning the magistrates and clerks to the various Police Courts. The Fourth District has no Judge to act there; and for the last two months, two men, who claimed to be legally appointed clerks, by the simple nomination of the Mayor, without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, have loitered around the Court-room, with nothing to do but draw monthly pay from the City Treasury.

The Police-Office at the Tombs is also in a wretched condition. Half the time, there is no Judge on the Bench, and not a single clerk is there competent to perform the important duties. The disordered state of these Courts is principally due to the fact that MICHAEL CONNOLLY has been busy in a "political enterprise," striving to secure for himself the Judgeship at the Halls of Justice, instead of the Harlem District—for which post he was elected, where by law he is bound to serve.

We are requested to state that it was RICHARD MAWDUN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of New-York, and not of Brooklyn, who took from the burning building, at the recent fire in Maiden-lane, the body of the young unfortunate JEANNERETT.

[Advertisement.]

ASTOR HOUSE.—The undersigned have renewed their lease of this house. It has been refitted, and is now in better condition than when first opened to the public.

New baths and water closets have been introduced upon every floor.

Its massive walls, its improved and complete ventilation, render it the coolest house in this City during hot weather.

In everything necessary to promote the real comfort of ladies and gentlemen it is second to none.

Its proximity to the Railroads enables our patrons to reach any portion of the City without delay, and at trifling expense.

It is situated in the healthiest Ward of the City, and the Park and open grounds opposite, present advantages unequaled.

Its convenient position for Merchants and for all parties connected with the great public enterprises of the country, is appreciated, and rooms are always in readiness for the accommodation of meetings, &c.

Breakfast from early morning until 11 o'clock. Dinner in Gentlemen's Ordinary, 2½ o'clock; Ladies' Ordinary, 3½ and 5 o'clock.

For the accommodation of business men, dinner will be served from 1 until 2½ o'clock.

Grateful for the past, we pledge ourselves to our patrons that every thing requisite for their comfort and happiness while under our roof, shall be provided without stint, and at a cost to them not exceeding that of any other first class Hotel in this City.

NEW-YORK, June, 1855.

COLEMAN & STETSON.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 106 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of from FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,

No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the SHIRTS MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 363 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the rich stock of Spring and Summer dry goods of CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, is to be closed out at a great sacrifice. A fair friend of ours has shown us a sample of the beautiful Bareges they are offering at one shilling per yard, and we do assert, they excel in style and quality many we have seen at three shillings per yard.

[Advertisement.]

PIRATES.—Casts the size of life, from the heads of GIBBS and WANSLEY, the last persons executed for piracy in New-York, can be seen at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, by Mr. FOWLER, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY's superior Pianos, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN's Double-bank Melodions, suitable for Churches, equal to an Organ of eight stops; price only $200. Two very good French Piccolo Pianos for sale. Pianos and Melodions to let.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Little CORDELIA HOWARD is to appear in Uncle Tom's Cabin To-morrow (Wednesday) Afternoon, and every night this week.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 18, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, No. 122 East 17th-st., Mr. SAMUEL LAMB, of County Down, Ireland, to Miss MATILDA JANE MONTGOMERY, of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. H. B. Nye, Mr. ERASTUS C. WEBBER to Miss ELVIRA SWIFT, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 5, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DANN to Miss SUSAN LEWIS, all of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, EDWARD BUCKLEY, M. D., of New-York, to MARY A., daughter of John Voorhees, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 16, JAMES, eldest son of Hugh K. and the late Sarah K. Prentice, aged 19 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday afternoon.

In this City, on Sunday, June 17, after a short illness, JAMES B. SWORDS, of the firm of Stanford & Swords, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, precisely, without other invitation.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday morning, June 17, EUGENIA A., wife of Albert G. Bagley.

Funeral from Astor-place Hotel, this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends, together with the members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. & A. M., and the companions of Metropolitan R. A. Chapter, No. 140, also, the Sir Knights of Morton Encampment, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

The past, her life's last thrilling dream,
Its love, its hopes are o'er,
And she has passed the troubled stream
That bounds death's silent shore.
The past, the troubled spirit fled,
Her dream is o'er. The loved one's dead.

In this City, on Monday, June 18, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET, wife of Thomas H. Chalmers, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 230 West 19th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, at No. 2 Bayard-st., on Tuesday, June 12, WILLIAM ALBERT, aged 9 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Sunday morning, June 17, of scarlet fever, FRANK EDGAR, only child of Wm. G. and Almira C. Crump, aged 4 years, 3 months and 22 days.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, June 18, at 5 o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, JAMES WARRINGTON, eldest son of William H. and Margaret A. Bundick, and grandson of James M. Oakley, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, No. 36 South 2d-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Rye, Westchester County, suddenly, on Sunday, June 17, TAMER ANN, widow of Anthony Bell, and daughter of the late William Lawrence, of Mount Pleasant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at Rye. Carriages will be in waiting for the train that leaves New-York at 7 o'clock A. M., per New-Haven Railroad.

At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, June 15, HIRAM H. VAN VLIET, in the 55th year of his age, for many years a merchant of this City.

At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, June 17, Mr. JOHN WEST, of Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

Funeral will take place from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Green Point, L. I., JOHN SILKWORTH, aged 25 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 2-st., Green Point, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 18.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68	120	125 Erie Railroad	49
1,000 Ind. State 5s	84	50 do	49
500 Virginia 6s	100	100 do b60	49
1,000 California 7s, '70	90	125 do	49
5,000 Louisiana 6s b30	94	100 do b60	49
10,000 do b60	94	300 Harlem Railroad	29
[illegible]		[illegible]	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	84	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	98
15,000 Missouri 6s	97	[illegible]	
[illegible]		500 Erie Railroad	
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75		[illegible]	
[illegible]			

MONDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday last, June 16, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present an unexpected result in the important article of Specie. The facts that the export of the week amounted to the large sum of $1,807,000, and that no receipts were had from California, had prepared the Bank and Stock circles to expect a very considerable falling off in the averages of the week, instead of which the difference is only $26,596. The interior exchanges continue to rule in favor of New-York, and as Gold is more freely employed in business since the return of confidence, it comes forward in large sums through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and the West, as a medium of remittance. The activity in Cotton and Stocks the past week has induced a further increase in Loans and Discounts, which now amount to $93,100,385—the largest line since the 21st April last. The changes since the statement of Saturday week are:

Increase of Loans	$991,288
Decrease of Specie	26,596
Decrease of Circulation	50,407
Increase of Deposits	720,665

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	June 9.	June 16.
Loans	$81,662,637	$92,109,097	$93,100,385
Specie	12,070,147	15,005,155	14,978,559
Circulation	7,075,880	7,502,568	7,452,161
Deposits	62,686,690	77,128,789	77,849,454
In Sub-Treasury	3,382,009	2,253,351	2,261,390

The Stock Market opened for the week with considerable firmness, and the whole list was well sustained through the forenoon. After the figures of the Bank Statement were made known at 2 o'clock, presenting a most favorable return of the Gold reserve, prices further advanced at the Second Board, and closed with much firmness. The shares of the two leading Roads of New-York, the Central and Erie, rose to 98½ for the former, and 49⅞ for the latter, and all the State Stocks and leading Railway Bonds were in request in very full rates. Missouris reached 97, Erie new Bonds, 90½, and Illinois Centrals 82¼@82½. There is more than the usual degree of speculation rife in the Street, and the differences paid on buyers' options, in anticipation of a further advance as the month closes out and the July dividends fall due, are equal to 9@10 ℘ cent. per annum for money. In this way the strong Brokers who get Cash, returnable on demand at 6 ℘ cent., make a good commission by carrying Stocks twenty, thirty or sixty days. The exception to the general upward movement of the list for a few days past is Reading Stock, which seems to have had its day, a week or two in advance of the other Road shares, although the official statement of the traffic of the month of May, and for the first half of the financial year of the Road, presents the following flattering result:

READING RAILROAD TRAFFIC—MAY.

	1855.	1854.
Received from Coal	$380,097 22	$273,370 77
Received from merchandise	29,488 15	19,997 48
Received from travel, &c.	30,508 55	26,173 35
Total	$440,094 93	$319,531 60
Transport'n and all charges	184,494 90	168,885 93
Net profit for the month	$255,599 13	$150,795 67
Net profit for previous 5 mos.	711,917 37	435,653 60
Total	$977,088 50	$586,449 27

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for May, were:

Passengers and Mail	$174,542 67
Freight and Miscellaneous	96,428 07
Total	$270,970 74
Earnings for May, 1854	227,377 80
Increase	$43,592 94

This result, added to the previous four months, and the ascertained and estimated earnings for the month of June, assure a net profit, for the half year, on the full Stock, after all interest payments, of something like seven ℘ cent., and the Board of Directors this day authorized the announcement of a Cash division of five ℘ cent., payable on and after the 10th of July. They also advertise the usual half yearly interest of 4 ℘ cent. on the Construction Stock, to be paid on the 1st of July. The books of transfer close on the 22d inst., until the 2d of July. The Little Miami Company announce a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable in the unsold 6 ℘ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, or in Cash as soon as the funds are realized from the sale of these Bonds. The shareholder has the option, on or after the 10th of July. The Columbus and Xenia Company also pay 5 ℘ cent. half yearly dividend in the reserved Stock of the Company at par, or in Cash when realized from the sale of this Stock, at a rate not below par value. The Mechanics' Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

The large sale of New-York Central securities, by order of the Trustees of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, takes place to-morrow, Tuesday, June 19, at the Merchants' Exchange. The catalogue embraces about 1,650 shares of the Central Company, and $200,000 Six ℘ cent. Bonds. The sale of Indiana Five ℘ cents., by order of the State Auditor, does not take place until next week. The awards of $2,750,000 New-York State Canal Six ℘ cents., in renewal of Canal Certificates and other Debts falling due 1st July, will be made by the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Albany. Most of the Stocks to be renewed are already held in the Bank Department, for account of the country Bankers, who will, no doubt, be the principal competitors for the new loans. The rate paid for the last Canal Loan for the Erie Enlargement, in February, when Money was dearer in the market by 1 or 2 ℘ cent. than at present, averaged over 112 ℘ cent. We have heard from 114 to 115 named as the probable result of the awards this week. Mr. S. DRAPER will hold his usual semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, and Mr. NICOLAY will sell at the same hour 30,000 shares of the Gold Hill Mining Company.

The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday was not large to-day; though the probability is that in view of the near approach of the July dividends, a fair mail will be made up to-morrow. The rates range 110@110¼ for regular Bankers' drawing; most of the transactions at about 110⅛. The engagements of Gold to be sent over by Express to-morrow afternoon do not yet exceed half a million of dollars. There is more activity in demand money loans, owing to the speculative spirit on the Stock Exchange, but the rates are still easy, at 6 ℘ cent. to first class borrowers. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $119,201, including $50,000 in Gold from one of the Western Land offices; the payments, $199,665; the regular balance this afternoon, $2,281,835.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN MAY RECAPITULATED.

	1855.	May. 1854.
Baltimore and Ohio, Main Stem	$351,600	$365,810
Baltimore and Ohio, Washington Branch	34,311	30,091
Buffalo and State Line	31,340	22,430
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	97,774	97,173
Cleveland and Pittsburg	58,820	51,268
Chicago and Rock Island	123,990	100,290
Cleveland and Toledo	76,965	56,904
Chicago and Mississippi	86,000	
Erie	461,694	500,654
Galena and Chicago	153,730	110,395
Hudson River	130,448	133,271
Illinois Central	116,000	
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	30,065	17,373
Michigan Central	203,536	230,030
Mich. Southern and N. Indiana	267,000	227,490
Milwaukee and Mississippi	67,174	41,734
Macon and Western	25,617	23,040
New-York Central	600,000	560,887
Norwich and Worcester	27,942	26,410
Ohio and Pennsylvania	88,143	80,086
Pennsylvania Central	326,711	297,137
Stonington	28,571	24,973
Virginia and Tennessee	22,033	41,000
Watertown and Rome	47,113	44,318
Total, 24 lines	$3,604,003	$3,091,715

The Money Circular prepared for the Boston Steamer, and the actual sales at the Brokers' Board, to-day, afford the following quotations for a number of the leading Federal, State, and Miscellaneous Securities in this market, for the information of parties dealing in them on the other side:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	116	New-York City 5s, 1860	101
U. States 6s of 1862	110	Philadelphia 6s	92
U. S. 6s of 1856	102½	Cincinnati 6s	86
U. S. 5s of 1864	107½	St. Louis 6s	89
New-York long 6s	115	San Francisco 10s	103½
New-York 6s of 1860-2	106½	Pittsburg 6s	82
Ohio 6s of 1860	106	Milwaukee 7s	85
Ohio 6s of 1875	112	Cleveland 7s	103½
Pennsylvania 5s, old	89	New-York Central 7s	101½
Pennsylvania 5s, con.	88	Erie 7s, 1875	90½
Kentucky 6s	104½	Illinois Central 7s	82½
Tennessee 6s	98½	Erie 7s, 1883	94½
Missouri 6s	97	New-York Central 6s	90
Virginia 6s	100½	Panama 7s	102½
Louisiana 6s	93½	Delaware & Hudson	129
Indiana 5s	85	Ohio Trust	102
California 7s	90½	N. Y. Life and Trust	150

The following is the statement of receipts from passengers and freight on the New-York Central Railroad, during the month of May, 1854 and 1855:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$511,602 73	$309,310 00	$820,912 73
1854	294,948 68	215,672 20	510,620 88
Increase	$16,654 05	$93,437 80	$110,091 85

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, June 18, 1855.

We have not had occasion for a long time past to notice so extensive a movement, and so decided an advance in Stock as those which have marked the previous week. On Wednesday last, 13th inst., the steamer *Atlantic* arrived from Liverpool, with news to 2d inst. On these very favorable advices, accompanied by some important foreign orders for our securities, our Stocks began immediately to advance, and speculation became spirited. This movement still continues, and at the close of business the tendency seems decidedly upward. The prospect, now almost removed from doubt, of extraordinary crops, confirms the impression that there will no serious tightening of money during the remainder of the year, and that this country can scarcely fail to enjoy this Autumn a wide-spread and well founded prosperity. Transactions in State Stocks have been large, a great proportion being taken for speculative purposes. City and County Bonds are more in demand, with a slight rise on some of them. Some important sales have been made in St. Louis City Bonds, and some of the County Bonds of Ohio. Sacramento and San Francisco in demand, but few offering. Some sales of the new Detroit Loan have been made; these bonds are held at 103. In *Railroad Bonds, we notice a greatly* increased activity. Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds have been particularly active. Some considerable purchases have been made of Erie 1883 Bonds for foreign account. The various issues of Michigan Central are in demand. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton first Mortgage likewise. The Galena and Chicago second Mortgages have advanced 2 ℘ cent. There have been some transactions in Chicago and Mississippi first and second Mortgages, in consequence of a recent change in the management. Railroad shares are all higher—the Western Roads in particular. The city of Chicago has issued, for municipal purposes, $100,000 in 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, payable twenty or twenty-five years. The revival in business has naturally occasioned a livelier movement in the money market, but without at all affecting the rates of interest.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, June 18, 1855.

This week has witnessed an activity of business greater than we have had to record for many months. The news by the Liverpool steamer to 2d June, considered very favorable commercially and politically, arriving upon a very impressionable market and already predisposed to a rise, has produced much effect. A great activity has reigned in the Stock market, as well for substantial investment Stocks, as for the more speculative kinds. The rise in price has been general with scarcely an exception. During the week the rise on State Stocks was as follows: 1½ on Indiana 5s, 1½ on Louisiana 6s, 3½ on Tennessee 6s, 2 on Missouri 6s, 1½ on North Carolina 6s, 2½ on California 7s, and ½ ℘ cent. on Virginia 6s. The four first named, especially, gave rise to large transactions. Some large sales of New-York City 5s have taken place at a rise of 1 ℘ cent., and of Detroit New Water Loan, at 103. San Francisco 10s, payable in San Francisco, are up 3 ℘ cent. There has also been some improvement in various Ohio County 7 ℘ cent. Bonds at an advance of 1 ℘ cent. A more decided demand for Railroad Bonds, of a well established character, has been experienced as well among those which sell privately and those transacted at the Board of Brokers. Illinois Central Bonds have been very active, with a rise of 3 on Construction Bonds and of 4½ on Freeland Bonds. Railroad Shares have risen as follows: Cleveland and Pittsburg 12 ℘ cent., Chicago and Rock Island 2½, Galena and Chicago 4, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 1½, Panama 1, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 2, Michigan Central 7, Cleveland and Toledo 3, and the Erie 4. The speculation in New-York Central has been great. After rising to 98 they fell to 95½, and closed 98. Reading, after rising to 98, fell to 90½. Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. rose 3, and Pennsylvania Coal 3 ℘ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

Card.

To the Stockholders of the Broadway Bank of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: A change having been made in the Board of Directors of the Broadway Bank, we, the undersigned, as an act of duty to the stockholders, and in vindication of ourselves, beg leave to lay before you the following facts, the same being the cause of our removal, as Directors.

At an examination of the affairs of the Broadway Bank, in the Fall of 1853, the Committee, in examining the cash items, found several checks, (amounting to over $5,000,) of a firm whose financial standing, to say the least, was not very strong, who also were largely indebted to F. A. PALMER, the President of the Bank (individually) which checks being past due—some of them over three months—we found were counted as cash, and the same did not even bear interest, and were without security further than the mere names of the drawers of them—the said checks having been so placed in the cash items by order of Mr. PALMER, the President.

On a further examination of the stocks held by the Bank as collateral security for loans, the Committee again found that the same parties (who had given their checks as above,) and obtained loans on what they considered doubtful securities, viz.: Such Stock as the Latting Observatory, and others which were considerably under par.

Also, upon examination of the ledger, they found that the same parties had a larger line of discount than was known to the Board of Directors, and on inquiry of the Cashier the reason of this, his reply was: "It has been done by order of the President, and against his (the Cashier's) wishes, and that he was glad that we had called attention to it—that the checks had been given for uncurrent funds;" but on a further investigation we learned that such was not the case with all the checks, but that some of them had been paid in current funds. We also learned that the parties by whom these loans were made were largely indebted to F. A. PALMER individually, and that they were in the habit of paying to him the sum of $500 per week as an instalment on account of their indebtedness—being for the purchase of a stage line, he having formerly been the proprietor thereof. Such, the Committee concluded, was the cause of the personal favor shown to these parties by the President of the Bank, and this larger line of discount given to them at a time when the regular dealers were asking for more discounts from the Bank than we were able to give them. The Committee, being satisfied that this course of proceeding was detrimental to the welfare and interest of the Bank, notified the President (Mr. F. A. PALMER) that until the said checks (which were unpaid) and the loans (made to these parties) were paid, or good securities substituted in place of those which were objectionable, they would decline signing any report that the affairs of the Bank were in a proper condition, and accordingly other securities were furnished by Mr. PALMER, showing conclusively that he was interested in the transaction.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the examination of the Committee, a resolution was passed that no more loans should be made without the sanction of the Board. Immediately after this the President began to show his feelings towards some of the members of the Committee previously referred to, and also toward other members of the Board who had the independence to think and act for themselves, and before the election of 1854, his conduct was such that one of the members of the Board resigned rather than to submit to his dictation.

At the election of June, 1854, the old members of the Board, with the exception of the one alluded to above, were reëlected, and immediately after the election a meeting of the majority of the Board was held, and it was deemed advisable for the interest of the Stockholders of the Bank, that another one of the Directors should be elected to the office of President, and the following letter was written and sent to Mr. PALMER.

[COPY.]

F. A. PALMER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We, the undersigned, a majority of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Bank, deeming it expedient to make a change in the Presidency of that institution, and having determined to support another Director for that place, would respectfully request you to decline a reëlection.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1854.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOHN FALCONER, AARON ARNOLD, A. STUDWELL, WM. N. McINTIRE, SILAS C. HERRING, DANL. S. SCHANCK, L. B. WARD, DAVID A. WOOD, JOHN S. HARRIS.

At the next meeting of the Board, Mr. PALMER having refused to decline, the Directors proceeded to the election of a President, whereupon AARON ARNOLD, Esq., was duly elected. After the transaction of the usual business of the Board, the subject of the Presidency was again brought up, and the friends of Mr. PALMER were very anxious that an amicable arrangement should still be made, and after a long negotiation the following "compromise" was agreed upon, viz.: That a change be made in the articles of association, with the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders, that no stockholder should vote on more than ten thousand dollars stock. This was deemed necessary to secure the independence of the Board, as Mr. PALMER held nearly one hundred thousand dollars of the stock, which, with the influence that his position gave him as President, would enable him to procure sufficient proxies to control any election. 2d. That Mr. PALMER should apologize to the Board for the language used by him to them. 3d. The friends of Mr. PALMER agreeing that if he should show any hostile feelings, or attempt to interfere with any of the Directors for their action in this matter, that they would unite with us in opposition to Mr. PALMER, and defeat any such movement.

It was also agreed at that meeting, that the salary of the Cashier should be raised to $5,000, but that the salary of the President should remain the same as it was, at $4,000. The above compromise having been accepted a Committee was appointed who waited upon Mr. PALMER, who agreed to abide by the compromise and the agreement.

Mr. ARNOLD, thereupon, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, Mr. PALMER was then elected President.

Soon after this election, Mr. PALMER asserted, in conversation, that if at any time, he found that it was necessary to use his stock to any amount to vote on, he should do so. This was the first act of his in violation of the compromise; the second was causing his own salary to be raised to $5,000, which was done at a meeting of the Board when there were only six members present out of seventeen. The question was brought up, when four of Mr. PALMER's friends voted in the affirmative, and two of the Directors in the negative, although the minority distinctly charged it to be in violation of the agreement and compromise, and requested that it should be laid over until the next meeting of the Board. But no! the order of the one man had gone forth, and the act was consummated.

You will therefore see that Mr. PALMER's conduct has been in direct violation of the aforesaid compromise and agreement, upon which, solely, he was reinstated to the office of President, he having voted on all his stock at the recent reëlection, while the undersigned made no effort whatever to secure a reëlection, and only one of their number voted, although several are large stockholders, one to the amount of $27,000, who, if he had voted at all, would have considered himself bound by the compromise and agreement to vote on only $10,000. Mr. PALMER finding us to be in his way, resolved that we should be removed at the coming election, and proceeded to carry out his feelings and designs by procuring proxies of many parties who did not know the object for which they were procured, and it will be perceived that all those who had previously disapproved of the official conduct of said PALMER, and had the independence to vote against him at the election for President *referred to, were removed, and the result has* shown that he has now gained his point by a direct violation of every principle of honor, and has by this act removed from the Board men who dared to think and act for the benefit of the stockholders, a majority of whom have been connected with the Bank from its organization. In conclusion, we will only add, that we leave you to judge whether the course of Mr. PALMER has been for the interest of the institution, or to gratify his own selfish purposes.

L. B. WARD,	WM. N. McINTIRE,
A. STUDWELL,	JOHN FALCONER,
D. S. SCHANCK,	S. C. HERRING.

Mr. WOOD's absence in Europe will sufficiently account for his name not being signed to the above.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1855.

The Difficulties at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 15.

It is understood that the note for $1,158,000, due by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to PAGE & BACON, for money advanced on the "construction" of the road, was due on Wednesday, and not paid; and that the Trustee was yesterday instructed to take possession of the road and its franchises, in behalf of PAGE & BACON. He did so, and the road will henceforth be run and managed by the Trustee, until the entire debt of PAGE & BACON be paid from its net earnings; or by sale of the road under the deed of trust.

The public will be none incommoded by this change of proprietorship. The trains will run as usual. The track laying is pushed ahead vigorously, and in a very few days the road will be opened to Vincennes. Then our direct highway will be clear to the East.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 15.

A gentleman from Illinois informs us that there is on record at Belleville, in the proper office, a deed of assignment of the note given by the four Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on the 5th inst., to PAGE & BACON, for the sum of $1,158,464 61, payable five days after date, with the deed of trust or mortgage, conveying the road and all its appurtenances to a Trustee, with power to sell the road, in default of payment, first giving twenty days' notice. The assignment is made to J. H. ALEXANDER, and is designed to convey all the interest and title of PAGE & BACON in said note, to the *creditors* of PAGE & BACON in St. Louis, and PAGE, BACON & Co. in California.

This assignment is made by H. D. BACON for himself, and as attorney in fact for DANL. D. PAGE. It was recorded in St. Clair County on Saturday last, and it is presumed was entered on record in all the counties of the State through which the road runs. As we understand it, the provisions of this assignment extend only to the *creditors* of PAGE & BACON and the California house. Those depositors with the Banking-house of PAGE & BACON who agreed to receive stock in the Company for their demands, are, it seems, cut off and excluded from any benefit of the assignment.

Allusion is made in one of the city papers to an attachment sued out by the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad against PAGE & BACON, and a levy which is said to have been made on rails, purchased by the defendants, and intended to be used on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Such a levy has been made, we understand, in a suit for some $190,000, being the balance alleged to be due by PAGE & BACON to the Company, on account of bonds deposited with them, to be negotiated, and with which they did purchase a large amount of rails. It was a transaction entirely independent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; and if it be sound doctrine that PAGE & BACON ought to receive what is due to them, and to resort to extraordinary means to get it, the Belleville and Illinoistown Company should not be censured for doing the same thing.

The Other Side of the Case.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 15.

The developments of yesterday were not such as to do much credit to the justice or sagacity of those persons who have become so highly excited on the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and burdened the public press with libels on PAGE & BACON in consequence of their efforts to save a just debt due to them. The atrocious charge of "Schuylerism" has been abandoned, and those who have made it, perhaps already have some faint idea of the pecuniary responsibility attached to the indulgence in such epithets, when the interests and property as well as character, of individuals are involved.

Some of those who, on Sunday and Monday, were loudest in their denunciation of PAGE & BACON, have already "faced about" and acknowledge that they see nothing wrong in the effort of PAGE & BACON to secure their debt. Any one else, they now admit, would have done the same, and ought to have done the same. They do not therefore blame PAGE & BACON, they say, but the *Directors of the Road*, who made the note and executed the deed of trust to PAGE & BACON. *They*, it is now charged, exceeded their powers, or at least betrayed their trust.

But other facts here come up, and cut like a two-edged sword. For, while the charge of *betraying trust* is made against the Directors who were present and took part in the action complained of, and prominent Directors are referred to as authority that "the action of the Directory was kept concealed from them, even after it had been adopted"—the extraordinary fact is elicited by the Mayor and other members of the City Government, who personally investigated the fact, that the meeting of the Board of Directors, at which this indebtedness to PAGE & BACON was admitted and secured to them, was the regular *monthly meeting of the Board*, fixed by their By-Laws, in accordance with their Charter. And not only was this the case, but *every Director resident in St. Louis, (eight in number, we believe,) was notified, in writing, of the day and hour of this monthly meeting, and in a postscript to this formal written notice, they were further advised by the Secretary (at the instance of Page & Bacon)* THAT BUSINESS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE WOULD ON THAT DAY BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE BOARD!

These facts are vouched for by GEORGE K. MCGUNNEGLE, Esq., the Secretary of the Board, who himself issued the notices, and telegraphed to Judge BREESE, of Illinois, also a Director, to be present. And now, in the name of all that is honest, manly and fair, let the public decide what ground there is for the charge that seven Directors of the Road knew nothing of the action, nor were permitted to know anything of it! If there were Directors who could and would have opposed the action taken, whereby the interests of stockholders are periled, let an impartial public decide who are the delinquents in public duty.

But the merits of the case do not end here. It is not only clear now that PAGE & BACON sought no concealment in the pressing of their claim for settlement on the Board of Directors—that the Directors were all specially requested by postscript, to attend, because business of "great importance" would come up—but it is also true that the debt due to PAGE & BACON, is one that by all custom and law, has *preference over all other liabilities of the Road except the First and Second Mortgage Bonds.*

The Directors of the Road could not, as honest men, have refused to audit and pay the debt. The debt is for money advanced by PAGE & BACON to build the Road. It must be paid. It will be paid. Aye, to the utmost farthing. No Court, either of law or equity, nor any Jury of honest men under Heaven, would fail to give a debt contracted for the construction of a Road, preference over the stock interests of the Road. The deed of trust is right and proper, and any parties will interfere with it only at the cost of making themselves individually liable for every dollar involved.

The amiable gentlemen who own no stock in the Road, but make up for lack of pecuniary interest by personal defamation of the men who have built the Road, as well as the moderate holders of unpaid stock, who wish to incite the city and County to assume a responsibility that their own shrewd caution will not undertake, had as well make up their minds to this inevitable fact, and deport themselves accordingly. The day has not yet come when, in a just community, men can be defamed and bullied out of a just debt, and the use of the ordinary means of collecting it, however unfortunate they may have been as Bankers, or however well it might suit interested parties thus to crush them.

This is the course that public feeling is beginning to take; and it will speedily spread until the sense of justice is thoroughly aroused. Already we see signs of reaction all around us. Judge BROTHERTON, we understand, wholly and indignantly dissents from the course of Judge HACKNEY, in sending a dispatch to New-York in regard to the matter. Mayor KING has been prudently advised by the best legal ability, to keep his hands off, unless he wishes to involve the city in enormous responsibility, and possibly, eventual and heavy damages. The Board of Aldermen have properly adopted a more resolution of inquiry.

And so passes by one of the most senseless storms of obloquy and misrepresentation that ever broke ungovernably over the heads of high-minded and public spirited citizens, whose chief fault seems to be that they undertook more for the public, than they were able, in a season of unparalleled pressure to perform, and more than a selfish set of fault-finders have the magnanimity to appreciate or be duly grateful for.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 16.

Names of Banks.	Av's am't of Loa's & Dis.	Av's am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av's am't of Deposits.
Atlantic Bank	$510,339	$76,714	$87,308	$387,671
Am. Exch. Bank	6,401,994	758,709	289,744	3,775,646
Bk. of America	4,404,346	1,036,623	106,121	3,107,614
Bk. of Commerce	7,932,981	1,301,622	2,160	3,491,539
Bk. Commonwealth	1,102,915	122,379	63,000	922,038
Bk. of New-York	3,390,241	759,221	287,379	2,977,399
Bk. of N. America	1,820,871	185,269	86,934	1,262,987
Bk. of the Republic	3,292,066	318,441	91,576	2,479,379
Bk. St. New-York	3,095,839	369,329	485,913	2,539,801
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	175,222	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,379,804	208,879	215,655	1,289,425
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	14,645	[illegible]	139,331
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,235,073	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,482,960	326,808	272,194	1,328,197
Citizens' Bank	743,914	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1,712,450	311,932	[illegible]	1,250,301
Continental Bank	2,766,844	[illegible]	77,754	1,304,338
Corn Exch. Bank	1,583,061	224,846	[illegible]	1,368,718
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,508,618	346,370	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,304,880	189,300	[illegible]	1,429,856
Manhattan Co.	4,340,041	562,408	[illegible]	3,494,083
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	94,195	712,943
Market Bank	1,191,743	106,434	115,113	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	3,886,630	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,440,744
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	1,104,391	[illegible]	172,449	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	64,250	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,160,607	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,430,695
Merchants' Bank	3,960,513	1,084,378	[illegible]	4,043,365
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,488,308	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,774,151
Metropolitan Bank	3,541,019	163,003	162,117	4,44_,765
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	1,474,833	[illegible]	133,510	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	31,561	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	11,087	107,920	[illegible]
North River Bank	1,046,946	91,001	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	1,243,114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	508,771	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	892,500	[illegible]	112,919	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,279,246	403,585	[illegible]	2,144,789
St. Nicholas Bank	710,440	43,062	[illegible]	417,113
Seventh Ward Bank	1,177,712	157,101	138,914	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	1,061,879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,417,806	107,382	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,407,359	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,311,229

FOOTINGS.

Loans and Dis.	$93,100,385	Circulation	$7,452,161
Specie	14,978,559	Deposits	77,849,454

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 11.	Loans. June 4.	Specie. June 11.	Specie. June 4.
Citizens' Bank	2,367,187	2,447,301	1,036,300	1,138,130
Canal Bank	1,604,977	1,694,648	749,613	[illegible]
Louisiana	2,445,805	2,345,974	1,915,245	1,662,778
Louisiana State	2,269,291	2,579,621	1,634,257	1,719,698
Mech. & Traders'	1,677,670	1,699,769	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	1,589,946	1,618,115	326,156	318,414
Southern Bank	365,446	389,079	145,037	152,554
Union Bank	670,137	671,880	192,768	249,194
Total	13,632,401	14,191,836	6,869,346	7,396,671
	Decrease.	$559,351	Decrease.	$427,675

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. June 11.	Circulation. June 4.	Deposits. June 11.	Deposits. June 4.
Citizens' Bank	2,141,365	2,167,495	2,331,106	2,393,944
Canal Bank	929,855	937,756	895,170	1,039,343
Louisiana	656,144	680,340	2,453,340	2,578,838
Louisiana State	1,390,546	1,469,613	2,100,703	2,044,718
Mech. & Traders'	383,073	355,013	760,099	777,909
B'k of New-Orleans	567,650	585,750	736,126	768,884
Southern Bank	229,540	246,065	161,386	167,771
Union Bank	580,190	588,935	416,900	541,027
Total	6,816,408	6,866,310	11,853,621	11,004,782
	Decrease.	$36,910	Decrease.	$775,161

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	June 11.	June 4.
Bank of Louisiana	$461,513	$442,670
Canal Bank	765,850	839,033
Southern Bank	575,728	618,893
Louisiana State Bank	142,103	151,638
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	51,699	49,948
Citizens' Bank	809,120	748,879
Bank of New-Orleans	77,208	120,385
Union Bank	388,812	440,385
Total	$3,[illegible]	$3,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 18—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales 200 bbls. good Indiana at $9 50. WHEAT—Holders and buyers apart in their views. CORN is more active and firmer. Sales 35,000 bushels at 90c. OATS held at 58c., without buyers. WHISKY active and steady. Sales 300 bbls. at 33c. Canal Freights lower. CORN 14c. to Albany, and 16c. to New-York.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 18—6:30 P. M.

The FLOUR market has been very quiet to-day, buyers taking only small parcels to supply their immediate wants in expectation of lower rates. Sales 5,000 bbls., at $9 37½ for good Upper Lake, and $9 50 for good Indiana. WHEAT continues quiet and neglected. CORN 2c. better, and in good demand. Sales 54,000 bushels at 91c. OATS dull and lower. Sales 1,700 bushels at 48c. BARLEY—Sales 310 bushels at 95c. WHISKY in good request and firmer. Sales 300 bbls. at 33c. CANAL FREIGHTS in lower. CORN 14c. to Albany, and 16c. to New-York. Receipts for the forty-eight hours ending noon to-day: FLOUR, 1,371 bbls.; WHEAT, 3,926 bushels; CORN, 93,165 bushels; OATS, 24,136 bushels.

ALBANY, Monday, June 18—1:30 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No sales. CORN—Sales 9,000 bushels at 95c., afloat, for Western mixed, and 98c. in lots; Yellow Round, 98c.@100c. OATS—Drooping; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago at 60c., measure. WHISKY, 35½c. Receipts by Canal to-day: 4,615 bbls. Flour, 770 bbls. Pork, 46,173 bushels Oats, 39,425 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 18—6:30 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales to-day 25,000 barrels at $9 75@$9 for common State and Canadian. WHEAT—Sales 5,000 bushels Chicago at $1 95, and 2,000 bushels White Wisconsin at $2 20. CORN—Sales 4,000 bushels at 90c.@90c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board.* $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 92; [illegible] [illegible]

After Board—100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 22; [illegible]

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship *Contest, fm. Shanghae*—Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. E. A. Goddard, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Wm. H. Benlett and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 34
Moon sets	11 29		

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 15	Gov. Island	12 09	Hell Gate	1 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Good Hope, Miller, San Francisco, John Ogden; R. L. Gilchrist, Gilchrist, Quebec, Snow & Burgess.

Barks D. Lapsley, Dunham, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible] Rockland, [illegible]; Tecumseh, Hill, Havana, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Savannah, [illegible] & Sons.

Brigs Motto, Kirk, Newburyport, master; Amelia, (Br.) Hart, St. John, N. F., [illegible]; H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Lynchburg, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; W. H. Smith, Alden, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; [illegible] Monster, Hall, Norfolk, James Hand; [illegible] Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; M. Bedell, Treadwell, Alexandria, &c., M. Bedell; Cresto, (Port.) Salgado, Oporto, De Gouvea Leal; Frank, Langdon, Norfolk, [illegible], Clearman & Co.; C. F. Strong, Lincoln, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; [illegible] Elizabeth City, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Barge Falcon, ——, Philadelphia, W. E. Thompson.

Propeller M. Sandford, Hand, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Ship Excelsior, (packet,) Wadley, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and 301 passengers to S. Thompson & Nephew.

Ship Niagara, Shepper, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Ship Hero, Stafford, Bristol May 2, with railroad iron and 22 passengers to G. Bulkley. Has had light N. W. winds all the passage.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Bremen,) Nichols, Havana [illegible] with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Contest, Brewster, Shanghae 98 ds., with teas, silks, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark A. P. Jameson, (of Portland,) Horton, Sagua 10 ds. 13th inst., off Hatteras, in a squall, lost foresail and jib.

Bark Laura Snow, (of Thomaston,) Keller, Rio Janeiro April 27, with coffee to order.

Bark Thomas H. Baxter, (of Philadelphia,) Scull, New-Orleans 10 ds., with pork, lard, &c., to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Wm. Lovelace, (of Boston,) Gilroy, Sagua la Grande June 7, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Envoy, Sanders, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig James Wallace, (of Millbridge,) Upton, Trinidad, Cuba, May 29, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Tasker, Lassen, Newport 2 ds., in ballast to H. E. Snelden.

Brig Augustura, Sanderson, Ciudad Bolivar May 28, and 18 ds. fm. the Bar, with hides, coffee, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Fields, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Mazeppa, (Br.) Ludlow, Prince Edward's Island 12 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Foster & Nickerson.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Millbridge 5 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Louisine, Hudson, hence for Charleston. Was run into on Friday evening last when off Chincoteague by schr. Pearl, fm. Newbern for New-York. The L. had her rigging carried away, bulwarks stove, lost the water and sprung a leak.

Schr. Hanover, Whipple, Richmond 4 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Maria Pike, (3-masted,) Chadwick, Norfolk, with pine wood.

Schr. Roswell King, (of Sag Harbor,) Jones, Darien 9 ds., with yellow pine, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Ventrose, (Br.) Robert, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pine apples to J. Knox.

Schr. J. T. Grice, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Rideout, Rudderow & Co. Had in co. with schr. J. W. Hughes, Field, for New-York; Daniel D. Martin, Wainwright, fm. do.

Schr. Susan and Mary, (Br.,) Kelly, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pine apples and salt to Miller & Lockwood.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland.

Schr. Thomas Bradley, ——, Horse Neck.

Schr. A. J. Douglas, Sears, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Howell, Tucker, Rockport.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, with mdse.

Propeller Jackson, (Cromwell's line,) Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Sailed.

Ship Middlesex, Parmelee, Corpus Christi; Yorkshire, Marshall, Liverpool; Albert Gallatin, Delano, do.; barks John Hermann, (Ham.,) Barnholdt, Hamburg; Cuore, (Sic.,) Pirandello, Venice, and others.

BELOW—3 brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, E.; sunset, S.

Disasters.

Capt. Westervelt, of schr. Pearl, arr. to-day, reports: June 15 at night, when off Chincoteague, came in contact with schr. Louisine, hence for Charleston, which carried the Pearl's bowsprit, jibboom head, cutwater, knight heads, &c. The P. struck the Louisine abaft the foreriggings, carrying away her rail and cutting her down to the deck. The L. also took the P. in tow, and brought her inside of Sandy Hook. The L. has returned to this City for repairs.

Capt. Gilkey, of bark Lanahan, arr. at this port to-day, reports: 14th inst., lat. 36 25, lon. 74, passed bark Warwick, bound S. Same day, fell in with a boat fm. the brig Mary H. Chappell, of Philadelphia, containing Capt. Johnson, mate and 4 seamen, crew of the above brig, and took them on board. Capt. J. reports: 11th inst., experienced a gale fm. S. E. to N. E., which caused the brig to leak, and the pumps would not keep her free. When Capt. J. left his vessel she had 5 feet water in her and was fast settling down, supposed she would soon sink. The M. H. C. was fm. Philadelphia, bound to Mobile, 5 ds. out; had an assorted cargo of mdse. The Capt. and crew had been in the boat 12 hours previous to being picked up.

Spoken, &c.

June 15, lat. 39 30, lon. 70 28, exchanged signals with a ship showing a white signal with red edges and red letter S.; supposed ship Starlight.

June 16, lat. 39 27, lon. 71 26 was passed the Sterling, hence for St. Stephens, N. B.

March 31, in the Straits of Sunda, was passed ship Chincoe, fm. Manilla for Boston.

May 14, lat. 39 37, lon. 26 40, Br. bark Peruvian, fm. Cadiz for St. Johns, N. B., 13 ds. out.

May 26, lat. 39 29, lon. 46 20, exchanged signals with a ship showing a swallow tailed signal, red ground and white cross.

June 10, lat. 37 55, lon. 52 50, was passed a whaling bark painted black, with two white streaks.

April 23, lat. 29 S., lon. 45 30 E., was passed Br. bark Mary Harrison, of London; same day, Br. brig Eureka, fm. Sanguero for Cork.

May 6, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 19 40 E., exchanged signals Br. ship Junius, fm. Calcutta for London.

June 15, 28 miles S. E. of Barnegat, Br. ship Egyptian Witch, hence ——; reported on the night of the 14th, in a squall, lost foretopmast, maintop-gallant-mast, split foresail, &c.

May 13, lat. 29 20 S., lon. 37 30 W., Br. ship Bele-go-Bragh, fm. Newport, Eng., for Callao.

June 10, lat. 37 20 N., lon. 67 ——, was passed ship Some— —field, (supposed Comet, of Chesterfield,) dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, 6th inst., schr. Chief, of New-Haven, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Matanzas, 8th inst., bark Evans, for New-York in 6 ds.; Golden Age, Curtis, 5 ds., hence; Elmira, Hall, from Portland for New-York, in 4 ds.; schr. [illegible], for New-Orleans; Mary O. Lane, do.

At Rio Grande, May 15, brigs Fairy, of Philadelphia; Wi—lby, fm. New-York, ldg.; Loretta, Dunbar, of and for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, April 28, barks Tedesco, Peterson, fm. Boston, arr. on the 18th, disg.; Antagonist, Crowell, do. on the 20th, disg.

At Ciudad Bolivar, May 26, brig Cuero, Kippen, for New-York, disg.; schr. Sullivan, Townsend, do.